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MOSCOW CITES U.S. SPOKESMAN ON SOCIALIST MBFR PROPOSALS

LD062025Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] An official spokesman of the U.S. State Department has declared at a press conference that the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are of very great interest and are being carefully studied at the present time. He noted that these proposals for the first time raise highly important issues of interest to both sides.

PRAVDA CITES WASHINGTON POST ON BLOC MBFR PROPOSALS

LD100947Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "An Important Detente Factor"]

[Text] Washington, 5 June--The Washington POST has published an article analyzing the broad and concrete new proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The article says: Just recently, only a few days ago, the Vienna talks were deadlocked and it appeared that they would never get anywhere. But the situation was changed as a result of the Warsaw Pact countries initiative which put forward new proposals helping to narrow to a considerable extent the gap separating the two sides.

The paper attaches special significance to the Minsk speech by L.N. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he called these proposals an important step in terms of finally breaking the deadlock at the Vienna talks and he urged the West to move into action.

Recalling that President J. Carter described these proposals as "a step in the right direction," the paper concludes that the interest in the Vienna talks demonstrated by the top men in the Soviet Union and in the United States is a sign that they are becoming "an important factor in the quest for detente in relations between East and West."

In U.S. Government circles, the Washington POST continues, one hears the view that the Soviet Union "is making a serious attempt to get the talks moving" and is thereby demonstrating its adherence to detente, especially in relation to Europe which would be directly affected by changes in the levels of armed forces and armaments. One official in the administration noted that these proposals are "to a fairly large extent" a move in the direction of the West's position.

However, it is clear from the article that by no means everybody in Washington is adopting a reasonable and realistic approach to the socialist countries' initiative. Certain circles, particularly those linked to NATO, are trying to belittle its significance and are hunting for "unacceptable elements" in these proposals.

NINTH CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST CULTURE MINISTERS OPENS

LD072242Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The ninth routine conference of the ministers of culture of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia opened in Moscow today. Opening the conference, Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, conveyed greetings and wishes of success to the delegations from the fraternal countries on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Illich Brezhnev personally, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 8 July notes that "Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and culture minister, has attended the opening of the ninth meeting of socialist country culture ministers in Moscow. USSR Culture Minister Petr Demichev, CPSU Politburo candidate member, opened the meeting and stated that it will help by improving work and contributing to the fulfillment of the plans for building socialism and communism as established by the congresses of the fraternal parties."]

CPSU POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BACK CEMA ACTS

LD071704Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--The Politbureau of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved of the activity of the Soviet delegation at the 32nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was held in Bucharest late in June.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC and the Council of Ministers examined the report of the delegation led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Koysgin and noted that the session again displayed further progress of the brother countries in socialist and communist construction, in developing all-round cooperation in the interests of ensuring a steady rise of their economy, in the living standards of the people, and in strengthening peace.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers have evaluated the unanimous decision of the session on the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as an important event of international significance and in this connection expressed their warm congratulations to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC and the Council of Ministers regard the long-term special programmes approved by the session as documents of great political and economic significance determining for a long-term the coordinated strategy of mutual cooperation of the CMEA member countries. The implementation of the special programmes will make it possible to concentrate collective efforts with great effectiveness on key economic problems, which will be resolved by the brother countries jointly along the ways of rational use of the resources, which the community has, and basing itself on the advantages of socialist economic integration.

The Politbureau of the CPSU CC and the Council of Ministers hold that the decisions of the session will contribute towards a successful completion of work on long-term special programmes and towards accelerating the drafting of a number of multilateral agreements ensuring a fractional implementation of programmes and their close dovetailing with the measures for the coordination of national economic plans of the CMEA member countries for 1981-1985, as well as bilateral plans for specialization and cooperation of production.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091600Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" with Askold Biryukov, Gennadiy Gerasimov, and Anatoliy Ovsyannikov]

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Good morning, comrades. Two of the most important events of the week have been the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The work of the plenum and session, and the decisions made at them, are attracting the attention of the Soviet people and of the entire world public. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE recently wrote that the report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the plenum on 3 July, 1978, and the decisions made at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, demonstrated the growing economic might of the Soviet Union and the invariably peaceful foreign policy of that country. The paper noted that while the West and Japan are preparing for their summit meeting in Bonn in an atmosphere of continuing economic upheavals, the Soviet Union is marking out impressive new advances. As was stated at the session, in the past 7 years average annual growth rates of industrial production in the Soviet Union have been nearly double those of the United States, three times those of the Common Market countries and more than 1.7 times greater those of Japan.

The ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed a resolution approving the foreign policy of our party and of the Soviet Government, the policy of consolidating peace and the security of the peoples, of deepening detente, of disarmament and the development of international cooperation. In spite of the fact that recently the United States and NATO have caused some worsening of the international situation and despite the appearance of certain obstacles to detente, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries continue to pursue that policy, endeavoring to preserve and develop previous positive achievements. Our initiatives have the support of the peoples and meet with approval at international forums. In this connection I should like to recall the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

UN Disarmament Session

[Biryukov] For 5 weeks, representatives of 149 countries discussed the most burning and urgent problem of our time, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the transition to real measures to limit the arms race and disarmament, for the first time in the history of the United Nations. The session's participants placed great value on the broad and realistic program of the USSR for a complete cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states with large military potential.

The document submitted to the session by the Soviet Union on practical approaches to halt the arms race became, in effect, its main working document, and the principal thoughts and ideas contained in it were reflected in the final document. One of the main sections of the final document, the declaration on disarmament, notes that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is hindering efforts to ease international tension and establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all states and to develop wide international cooperation and mutual understanding. The session reaffirmed the indisputable fact that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries continue to play a leading and active part in efforts to solve the problem of disarmament. Note was taken of the great contribution to the preparation of the final document made by the socialist countries and by many of the nonaligned states.

Even the United States was forced to shift its position during the session and reckon with the predominant mood in favor of progress toward disarmament and had to agree to positions in the final document that were hardly to their liking.

[Ovsyannikov] Askold Aleksandrovich, you mentioned the speeches made at the session by members of the American delegation. We know that the United States indulged in more rhetoric about disarmament at the session. In fact, the NATO Council in Washington, at the very time that the UN General Assembly session was in progress, adopted a long-term program for increasing armaments.

[Biryukov] I should like to point out that the opponents of disarmament are still active despite the fact that the session is over. Presently the West is expressing various reservations, particularly concerning questions on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries that do not have them. The opponents of disarmament assert that they cannot discount the possibility of using such weapons in self-defense. Well, such arguments are not new, and they are addressed to fools. There are also reservations on the question of reducing military budgets. These reservations also fail to stand up to criticism.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

[Gerasimov] Meanwhile, in the United States, people have again begun "thinking about the unthinkable"--the possibility of using nuclear war in international politics. The final document of the special session notes that there are more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy life on earth. Such is the opinion of the participating countries, a considered opinion based on the knowledge of experts and specialists and placed on record in a document adopted at a representative international forum. That, perhaps, is the main argument for disarmament.

Yet it seems that there are people for whom nuclear war supposedly holds no terrors. In an interview, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the United States President's national security adviser, told a British journalist rather matter-of-factly that if the United States uses all its nuclear weapons, and the Soviet Union uses all its nuclear weapons, about 10 percent of the human race will be wiped out. From an analytical point of view, Brzezinski added: It won't be the end of mankind. Incidentally, such intellectual constructions are not peculiar to Brzezinski; the Chinese leaders think the same way. Peking's representative at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly made what amounted to inflammatory exhortations, statements intended to provoke quarrels among the participants in that forum. In his speech in Minsk, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev found a very vivid phrase to describe the speeches of the Chinese delegate at the session. He said it was as if their representative was simply confused and found himself speaking from the wrong platform: His bellicose remarks should have been delivered, not at the United Nations, but at the NATO session.

[Biryukov] It should be said, of course, that at present the edifice of detente, that has taken so long to build and has been erected with such difficulty, is having its strength tested. But by now, the foundations of detente are pretty firm; its opponents can't expect to succeed in a frontal attack. Detente has become such a constant factor in international life, that even its opponents outwardly act and speak as if they are concerned about its destiny. They complain, for example, about Soviet policy in Africa, or that the so-called Soviet military threat is breaking the agreement on detente; for example, they are forced to conduct the debate on the bridgehead of detente. They can't openly denounce detente. None would go on listening to them if they did. The emergence of such an atmosphere is an enormous achievement in itself.

As for the complaints that have been made, well, of course, there's no evidence to confirm them. Just last week, the New York TIMES observer Joseph Kraft came to Moscow. We had a long talk. He was full of complaints about the so-called infiltration in Africa, and on Cuban infiltration as well. What sort of infiltration is this, then? The Soviet Union, as everyone knows has long--not just today or yesterday--been giving aid to peoples striving for national independence, if they ask for it. Unlike the Western countries, however, the Soviet Union has no mercenary economic or political interests in Africa. Now course, Kraft knows all this. Nonetheless, he is a clear case of self intoxication--infected by his own propaganda. If the Soviet Union is misbehaving, it must be punished. Punished how? In one of his articles he demanded that the President must do something. Some recommend not signing a new strategic arms limitation agreement; others recommend curtailing trade; and still others want to cut down on scientific exchanges.

It is as if only the Soviet Union has an interest in an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms or in trade or in scientific exchange. Thus, they are effectively testing the firmness of the building of detente. In this situation the American administration has to have its say. The American professor Fred Warner Neal, a detente activist, compares it with a bicycle. This is what he says: The bicycle of detente is losing speed, and so that it won't fall over when it stops, we must push on the pedals. Official Washington, however, is not defending detente from unfounded attacks by its opponents. Kraft explained to me that the administration has internal policy reasons for this. At the moment, he says, public opinion is concerned with the growth of Soviet military power, Soviet policy in Africa, and so on. Therefore, the President must show his firmness with the Russians: Otherwise he will be considered weak.

[Ovsyannikov] But recent public opinion polls in the United States indicate that recently the prestige of the American President himself has fallen considerably.

[Gerasimov] Yes, and therefore, following the rules of the American political game, he must show his muscles, must display firm leadership and must have his say with the Russians.

But in actual fact it is not a matter of Soviet conduct, which allegedly has grown worse recently. It is more a matter of pretexts. Pretexts and suppositions--these can always be found. I asked Kraft to explain current American policy toward the Soviet Union. He replied that American observers themselves do not understand the present administration's foreign policy.

[Biryukov] I think everyone is interested in Washington's policy on the problem of concluding an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms.

[Gerasimov] Washington has already said many times that the agreement is 90 percent ready and that only the smallest obstacles remain, which can be easily overcome, given the political will. However, so far this agreement is not ready. Of course, it is difficult to hold talks when the various participants in the other side's orchestra are playing different tunes, although from time to time the conductor says that he has the orchestra under control.

The obvious point is--and this was mentioned at the Supreme Soviet session--that United States policy is being influenced by the clash among the various ruling factions, a hypocritical approach to the development of international relations and the mercenary calculations or prejudices of individuals. In a nuclear age such influence on state policy is especially dangerous.

Soon, as we know, there will be a meeting between the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and the American secretary of state. We shall be hoping that American political forces will settle on a policy directed toward reason and detente.

U.S. in Africa, Mideast

[Ovsyannikov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, much has been said and written in the U.S. this week to the effect that Washington is allegedly changing its policy in Africa and is formulating new peace initiatives, not only in Africa but also in the Near East.

In the first place it is asserted that Washington is giving up its policy of interference in Africa, particularly in Zaire, is allegedly disassociating itself from Brzezinski's hard line and is leaning toward the balanced recommendations of UN Representative Andrew Young for a solution to the conflicts in Africa.

All this sounds very reasonable, but the facts say something else, that the United States together with China, is continuing to support the Mobutu regime in Zaire and the racist regimes of Vorster and Smith in southern Africa: it continues to send arms there, and it is pursuing the same policy in other parts in Africa.

A delegation of American congressmen arrived in Mogadiscio the other day. The aim of the congressmen's mission is to discuss military aid for Somalia, arms supplies and also visits to Somali ports by American naval vessels. What is this but another provocation? It is both pouring fat on the fire and interfering in internal African conflicts. In Somalia and in southern Africa the United States is interfering directly. In certain other areas it prefers to act through intermediaries, through third persons. We are aware of the events in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. A hostile campaign has been unleashed against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a country which has chosen the progressive path of development. This campaign is led by Saudi Arabia. But behind it, international imperialist forces, above all the United States, are forcing an escalation of the conflict. It is the United States which has an interest in Arab oil and sends enormous quantities of arms to Saudi Arabia. As the NATION magazine says, the use of arms and satellites in all types of operations to destabilize progressive regimes has become an inseparable element of the geopolitical activity of the U.S. Government.

And finally, another region where Washington is also carrying out such a policy: the Near East. Israeli planes are now flying over Beirut. Their allies, the rightwing Christians in southern Lebanon, are conducting military actions. And Vice President Mondale is visiting Israel, calling Begin a brilliant leader, and is promising guarantees of Israel's security. At the same time Mondale is encouraging As-Sadat to make new propaganda statements about peace. As-Sadat is flying to Austria to meet Peres, the Israeli politician. It is claimed that As-Sadat's peace initiative is getting its second wind. But what is really happening? For in these new separate talks with Israel, talks in which the United States is also a participant, As-Sadat is completely ignoring the Palestinians. Again, the conflict in the Near East is not being resolved, on the contrary, it is being worsened. This is another example of the fact that the United States is not promoting the resolution of conflicts, either in Africa or in the Near East or in other parts of the world.

China-Vietnam Clash

[Gerasimov] It must be noted that the Peking leadership is also acting in unison with the United States. Another dangerous hotbed of tension has now been created in Southeast Asia by the efforts of the Peking leadership.

I am talking about Peking's hegemonistic policy toward a socialist state, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Remember the many beautiful words Peking leaders have addressed to Vietnam and its people in the recent past, about strong and enduring friendship, about the fact that China and Vietnam are as close as lips and teeth, and so on and so forth. But the false and demagogic nature of these statements has become completely clear in the light of recent events. The Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said the other day that the aid to the Kampuchean authorities in unleashing war along the border with Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the slander against Vietnam, the cessation of aid and recalling of specialists from the SRV and finally the closure of Vietnamese consulates in China, all this was evidence of the Chinese side's anti-Vietnamese policy.

Peking's anti-Vietnamese actions are not limited to this. Its actions have created a tense situation on the Vietnam-China border. The Chinese are carrying out subversive activity among the national minorities, using as a pretext the so-called persecution of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. Peking has unleashed against Vietnam a real psychological war, a campaign of malicious slander on the international scene, and is impudently interfering in its internal affairs, trying to make Vietnam leave the path which it has chosen.

[Ovsyannikov] Askold Aleksandrovich, I would like to quote the statement by Nguyen Vo Danh, one of the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Committee for Socialist Transformation, on the causes of this Chinese interference. Nguyen Vo Danh said the Chinese authorities would like us to give the rich capitalists among the Hua Chiao complete freedom to market their vast stocks of goods, to continue to speculate and to buildup secret stocks of goods, undermining our national economy, hampering socialist transformations and restricting our country's progress, to make it easier for the Chinese Government to implement its black schemes in Vietnam, Indochina and Southeast Asia.

[Biryukov] Indeed, in the last few days the Vietnamese press has given a perfectly clear answer as to whom Peking has in mind when they talk about Chinese people oppressed in Vietnam--nothomast toilers of course.

They are protecting representatives of the compradores of the bourgeoisie, who are exploiting the Vietnamese and Chinese working people, and all kinds of saboteurs, traders and businessmen who made a fortune under the puppet regime through service to the foreign interventionists, and, lastly, the downright criminal public, who do not wish to engage in useful social labor. This is the category of the Chinese population which has been affected by the socialist changes in the Vietnamese economy.

The Vietnamese side has suggested to Peking more than once that talks be held on the problems which have caused disagreement in Sino-Vietnamese relations. However, as the meetings in Hanoi have shown, the Chinese side is not trying to solve the question, that they themselves have created, of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam.

Peking-U.S. Ties

[Ovsyannikov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, I would like to ask you to say something on this question--on what the United States' attitude is to such provocative acts by China, which are exacerbating tensions in Southeast Asia.

[Gerasimov] I get the impression that the U.S. is indulging China and absolving them of all their sins because this policy tallies to some extent--to a considerable extent, probably--with American foreign policy. And now, as we know, the United States is making curtsies to China. For example, a very representative scientific-technical delegation will soon be going there. Many American observers are recommending that the administration adjust its relations with Peking.

[Ovsyannikov] Particularly to sell weapons to Peking: there is talk about that, isn't there?

[Gerasimov] To allow America's allies to sell weapons to Peking, and perhaps then to sell American weapons. Well, you see, the United States is still to some extent linked with Taiwan; anyway, it is a question of how to play the Chinese card. There is a rapprochement between the United States and the Peking leadership on an anti-Soviet basis. We know that this is a fairly dangerous thing for the United States, because the Peking leadership is guided by its own considerations. They would like to see a clash between the Soviet Union and the United States, and then warm their own hands on it--to put it crudely. It may be that the United States is not taking this into account at the present time.

Sino-Japanese Talks

[Ovsyannikov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, you mentioned that a process of rapprochement--military rapprochement--is beginning to emerge between Peking and Washington. But there is another similar process--a rapprochement between Peking and Tokyo. What can you say on this question, Askold Aleksandrovich?

[Biryukov] Yes, indeed. According to reports from Tokyo, the Japanese Government has decided to renew talks with Peking on the conclusion of a so-called treaty of peace and friendship. Tokyo is counting on starting talks on 21 July and trying to complete them as quickly as possible. We may recall that talks on this treaty have been going on for a number of years. The reason they haven't been completed is that the Chinese leadership issued an ultimatum, that a clause on joint opposition to hegemony be included in the text of this document. They would like Japan to identify itself openly and in a documentary form with Peking's anti-Soviet foreign policy. That is why they do not hide the fact that what they mean by "joint opposition of the two countries to hegemony by any third country" is their joint actions against the Soviet Union.

Up to now, the ruling circles in the land of the rising sun have declined Peking's solicitations using various pretexts. They realize that acceptance of the Chinese conditions for a conclusion of the treaty would not only not bring peace and friendship to Japan, but may also damage all Tokyo's proclaimed policies of maintaining friendly relations with all countries.

[Ovsyannikov] The conclusion of such a treaty cannot fail to affect Japan's relations with their nearest neighbor, the Soviet Union.

[Biryukov] Yes, not only will it affect them, but undoubtedly it may undermine the firm balance achieved by positive moves made, through the efforts of both countries, since the restoration of diplomatic relations. And that's not all... The whole so-called peaceful diplomacy of that country, which its statesmen have proclaimed on more than one occasion, would come under question. The change in Japanese Government's stand on the talks was quite unexpected for most Japanese.

[Ovsyannikov] The decision to renew talks, as AKAHATA, the Japanese Communist newspaper notes, came after the recent talks between Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and President Carter and after Brzezinski's well-known trip to Peking, and then to Tokyo.

[Biryukov] Yes, indeed. For example, as AKAHATA wrote, Brzezinski expressed his active support for Peking's specific strategy with regard to the USSR and stressed the unity of the policies of the U.S. and China on this issue.

Exposing these pro-Peking moves by Washington, Tsushin, a KYODO correspondent, wrote that official circles in Washington are calculating that the rapprochement between Peking and Tokyo will help Washington to check Soviet influence in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese public is now expressing concern over the sharp turn in the government's stand. The JAPAN TIMES, reflecting this mood, assessed Tokyo's readiness to hold talks with Peking on the latter's conditions as complete capitulation by the Japanese prime minister to the Chinese stand.

[Ovsyannikov] It is worth pointing out that the decision of the Japanese Government to renew talks with Peking caused a certain alarm even among some of Fukuda's colleagues in the ruling party, even among members of his cabinet.

[Biryukov] Yes, a whole group of parliamentary deputies from the ruling party, members of the opposition and the peace supporters' organization, who oppose Peking's militarist preparations and its flirting with the Japanese military circles who favor a build-up in Japan's military might, opposed this unnecessary ardor in the attempts to conclude the treaty as soon as possible. People in this country are attentively watching the development of events involving the talks on the conclusion of the treaty on an anti-Soviet basis. If our country's foes are successful in carrying out their intrigues, then the Soviet Union will obviously have to make appropriate adjustments in its policy toward Japan. Of course, our country is not interested in making such adjustments, but it is not only, and not so much a matter for us as for the Japanese side.

[Ovsyannikov] Yes, one ought to say that the Japanese ruling circles ought to think for a moment about other consequences of concluding an alliance with Peking, which is trying to assert its domination over vast expanses of the Asian Continent and the surrounding seas. What will be the attitude of the peoples of Southeast Asia, who live under the shadow not only of Peking hegemonism but of direct armed provocations and attacks on their sovereignty and territorial integrity?

There we end our today's discussions at the round table, esteemed comrades. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

SPEAKERS AT UN SPACE COMMITTEE PRAISE SOVIET EFFORTS

LD071036Y Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports: The exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes is in the interests of all mankind and contributes to its all-round progress. This opinion was expressed by speakers at the current 21st session of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Investigations with the help of artificial earth satellites have become a major element of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, said Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), the committee chairman. He said that the scientific breakthroughs made in this field would benefit all mankind.

P. Revol of France spoke highly of cooperation between his country and the Soviet Union. He stressed that, thanks to this cooperation, France carried out a number of experiments aboard the Soviet satellites Cosmos-939, Prognoz-6 and Salyut-6 and is also taking part in the Soviet program for the exploration of Venus.

A. Thunborg, Sweden's permanent representative to the UNO, highly assessed the Soviet Union's activities in the peaceful uses of outer space and its contribution to the development of space technology.

We have witnessed remarkable Soviet achievements in the field of manned space flights. He sincerely congratulated the socialist countries on the successful joint flights by cosmonauts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Referring to the cooperation agreement signed recently between Intercosmos and the Swedish Space Agency, he said that implementation of this agreement would enable Sweden to carry out its research projects with the help of Soviet satellites.

S. Richter of the GDR dwelt chiefly on the implementation of the Intercosmos programme by the socialist countries. "Joint flights by cosmonauts from socialist countries and the ever growing participation by socialist states in the exploration of outer space in the interests of science and national economy are an indication of successful cooperation between the fraternal peoples in implementing the socialist integration programme and of the growing ties between them", he said.

Representatives of India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Brazil and some other countries spoke of the usefulness of artificial earth satellites in mineral prospecting, in the development of irrigation, and other fields. They highly appraised the Soviet Union's cooperation with the developing states in this field and said this cooperation is a factor promoting the scientific-technological and social progress of these countries.

Representative of the USA, Helman, spoke of the space research programme which is being carried out by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the USA. He said that the use of nuclear power-generating units in outer space is of great interest to the USA and holds an important place in the American space research programs.

Session Ends

LD081050Y Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 8, TASS--The 21st session of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has ended here. It approved reports of the legal and scientific and technical subcommittees and passed a number of recommendations for the forthcoming 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. They deal with the need for further developing the principles of utilization by states of artificial earth satellites for live T.V. transmissions, sounding the earth from outer space as well as a treaty on the moon.

It was recommended to include in the agenda a new item concerning the problem of using nuclear energy installations in space and appropriate safety measures. The session delegates approved a U.N. program on the practical application of space technology and decided to hold the second U.N. Conference on Space Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Discussions at the session showed that implementation of scientific research programs, carried out both on a national and international scale, including research within the U.S. framework, is making an important contribution to the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and will facilitate the further development of international scientific and technical cooperation. As was pointed out more than once by the delegations of many countries, above all those of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the deepening and expansion of the process of relaxation of international tension creates favourable conditions for space exploration and for peaceful uses of outer space.

Representatives of various states emphasized that all-round cooperation between states in the peaceful exploration of outer space should be regarded as an important step toward stronger peace and better understanding between the peoples.

GABON SCOLDED OVER YOUTH FESTIVAL QUOTA DISAGREEMENT

LD091240Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 9, TASS--The Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students has reaffirmed the readiness to consider the requests of a number of African countries, striving to have their broader representation at the coming forum. The Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee has issued here a statement in reply to reports published recently in some African countries concerning quotas of their participation in the festival.

Bigger numbers of delegates from the African Continent, the document points out, accord with the growing role of the youth and student movement of Africa in the international scene as a result of the victories attained in the struggle against colonialism, as a result of revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the continent. Consequently, Africa will be represented at the 11th festival as never before.

The Permanent Commission, the statement points out, has exerted quite an effort to meet the requests of bigger quotas of delegates, submitted by national preparatory committees and to ensure their broadest participation in the youth festival. With this purpose, numerous measures have been taken, including trips to 15 African countries and also bilateral consultations.

The final approval of the quotas for the delegates, representing the continents, countries and international organizations, has been the result of a broad process of bilateral and multilateral consultations both at the Permanent Commission and with leaders of national preparatory committees, international and regional organizations.

Therefore, the Permanent Commission expresses surprise at and regret over the slanderous campaign conducted by the countries which never made requests on bigger quotas, such as Gabon.

No national preparatory committee has been formed in that country, and African representatives who were probing, on behalf of the Permanent Commission, Gabon's participation in the forum were arrested. Gabon now declares its disagreement with the fixed quota of the delegates of the festival, as the cause of its non-participation in it. The Permanent Commission reaffirms its readiness to resolve problems that might arise and to consider the requests of the interested organizations on a bigger representation in the forum.

A similar statement has been made by the National Preparatory Committee on Cuba. It expressed the intention to broaden the representation of the African Continent, despite additional expenses involved, and an extra organizational effort, and informed the Permanent Commission of its readiness to ensure the necessary conditions to receive the African youth and students, who share the ideas and aims of the festival.

Instructions to Soviet Delegation

LD091316Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 9 July 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--"The Leninist Komsomol, all the Soviet young people are warmly and whole-heartedly support the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy line, which is being vigorously and consistently carried out into life by the Central Committee of our party, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev."

This is said in instructions to the Soviet youth of the USSR's delegation to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

The Soviet delegation have been instructed to declare "the Soviet Youth's firm determination to strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity and broad cooperation of the young people in the struggle for the strengthening of the process of relaxation of international tension, for democracy, national independence and social progress. The Soviet youth," the instructions stress," will continue steadily developing and deepening the military revolutionary friendship and all-round cooperation with the younger generation of the countries of socialism, to comprehensively strengthen ideological and political unity, to promote the strengthening of the socialist community."

The Soviet youth people urge the youth of foreign countries for new joint actions, aimed at realization of mankind's age-old dream of strong and just peace, termination of the arms race and the use of huge material and intellectual resources for the satisfaction of the pressing needs of peaceful development, but not for development of neutron bombs and other means of mass destruction.

The Soviet youth express confidence that the holding of the festival, the active participation in it of the envoys of Soviet youth will give new sprouts of youth friendship, will broaden still wider the horizons of cooperation between different political forces of the international youth movement, will strengthen their anti-imperialist solidarity in the struggle for the bright ideals of peace, freedom and happiness of people.

CONTRAST IN LIVING STANDARDS OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM

LD060745Y Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 6 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--Many bourgeois politicians who can hardly be suspected of sympathizing with the socialist system admit that the salient feature of the present economic development of the socialist countries is a steady rise in the living standards of the working people and improvement of their working and living conditions, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

Real incomes are growing in all the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In Hungary, for instance, per capita real income rose 4.5 percent and in the USSR 3.5 percent last year. In Poland, the real wages and salaries of workers and employees went up 2.3 percent, in Romania 5.7 and in Bulgaria 2 percent. Pensions, welfare benefits, student grants and other payments from the public fund are rising.

Housing construction provides a good illustration of the great concern shown in these countries for the welfare of the people. Thus, in Hungary 90,000 new flats are to be turned over for occupancy this year, in Czechoslovakia 130,000, in Poland 313,000 flats. In the Soviet Union, 10,900,000 people moved to new flats in 1977.

Things are quite different in the Western countries. According to the International Labour Organization, over 16 million people are looking for jobs in the industrialized capitalist countries. The families of working people are hit hard by the rising cost of living, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. There is a growing gap between their wages and the rising cost of living. In Britain, for instance, nominal wages and salaries increased 9.7 percent last year, whereas prices went up an average of 17.7 percent. The prices of foodstuffs and prime necessities are growing especially fast. Thus, in the United States, bread and milk prices have increased 40 percent since 1972, the price of potatoes by 115, margarine 75, sugar 62 percent, gas rates went up 97 percent and electricity rates 56 percent. In Italy, prices have moved up 76 percent since 1974, in Denmark 43 percent and in Belgium 40.3 percent. At the same time the profits of 549 big British industrial companies increased, according to the FINANCIAL TIMES, by 31.9 percent during 1977 alone.

ARBATOV STRESSES NEED FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD090505Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Commentary by Dr Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for United States and Canada Studies]

[Text] For the Soviet Union, the policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tensions is not a tactical trick, something that's in fashion today and discarded tomorrow. The policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension is a permanent line, for in this nuclear age there is no alternative.

Many important Soviet-United States documents bear out this point. Although America signed those documents doubts are now arising as to how much the current administration feels committed. The most recent cause for such doubts was given by President Carter's speech in Annapolis when he said the Soviet Union had to choose between confrontation and cooperation. We've long made the choice, and in doing so proceed from the assumption that both countries have. That's why it's absolutely wrong to put the issue as the President did. That he nonetheless has, is the reason for the doubts we have concerning the United State's position.

Our position is unchanged. The Soviet Union continues to stand for an easing of tension, for the development of normal, mutually advantageous relations with the United States. Our policy, strictly speaking, is based on this and will continue to be. But naturally the United States has no reciprocate, and reciprocate in deeds. So far we have only heard words. Not so long ago there appeared what seemed to be the State Department's reply to the article carried by the Soviet national daily PRAVDA and specifically dealing with the United States Government's current policies. The State Department report says that the United States, too, attaches importance to concrete deeds at all talks on limiting arms and in general in developing relations. With such an attitude towards the issue we can agree, but though there have long been talks in the United States about concrete deeds, these are not to be seen implemented in real proposals, in real positions at the talks going on now.

If the United States adopts a truly positive position on these issues the Soviet Union will, no doubt, not only be a good partner but also a very active partner for solving all the problems linked with arms limitation, strengthening peace and developing cooperation with the United States.

Regretfully, in United States policy towards the Soviet Union there lately have appeared certain elements of threat. We are not afraid of threats. Attempts have long been made to talk with us like that, but never did they lead to good results. And if real threats are created for the Soviet Union it will, of course, be able to reply as it did in the past.

But it would be very bad if relations between our two countries and international relations as a whole returned to what we had during the cold war. After all, the easing of tension and the changes to the better in international relations that took place in the early 1970's happened not because of somebody's whim, not because of a certain incomprehensible decision or a desire by a political leader to do something beneficial for the world. It's the result of a real awareness that the cold war is futile and dangerous. So that when one thinks of the changes that are taking place in United States' policies lately the question emerges: Have all these lessons of history been in vain? Are some persons there in the United States thinking about starting a new round of cold war relations, relations of confrontation of which there have been more than enough and which didn't bring any good for the United States and everybody else?

All the circumstances that led to a turn from the cold war to an easing of tension remain. That's true, just as is the fact that nuclear war remains just as unacceptable as earlier. But at the same time it's impossible to underestimate the dangers that even a temporary retreat from that road may entail, (for) what can we get from political steps signifying a return to the cold war and confrontation, even for a short time? Such turns in politics always have a tendency of acquiring a momentum of their own. Besides, they undermine trust, poison the political climate and cause a corresponding reaction from the other side. Therefore, America has to bear a very serious responsibility for these turns.

In the United States, the possible negative and very serious consequences for such changes in policy must after all be seen.

In conclusion, I'd like to stress yet again that the truce we formulated jointly with the United States leaders several years ago remains unchanged. In the nuclear age there is no acceptable alternative to relations of peaceful coexistence.

CLAIM OF SOVIET THREAT INCOMPATIBLE WITH DESIRE FOR PEACE

ID100815Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 3 ID

[Yu. Kornilov article: "From Every Nook and Cranny..."]

[Text] Here is yet another fabrication about the mythical "Soviet threat", which has come to walk the pages of the American bourgeois press. This time "Senator from Boeing" H. Jackson announced the presence of this nonexistent "threat." Writing in the Washington POST, he attempted to frighten the Americans with the global "insidious plans" of Moscow, which is apparently striving to "extend its sphere of influence" throughout the world, particularly in Africa, and advised a "hardening" of the U.S. position at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and an intensification of the propaganda war against the USSR.

The absurdity of the fabrications circulated by H. Jackson is obvious, and it would not have been worth paying any attention to them had it not been for one detail: Such fabrications, combining threats and blatant military actions, have recently been repeated again and again in the United States. The press reports that in the region of Fort Hood, Texas, military maneuvers were held under the provocative slogan of preparing for... "repulsing a Russian invasion of Texas." The well-known American "hawk" Senator B. Goldwater, speaking recently in Wyoming, advised pursuing a "policy of threats" toward the USSR and called for a return to the cold war and a "return to the days of Foster Dulles." In Annapolis, American Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, NATO supreme allied commander, Atlantic, attempted to frighten the participants in a "symposium", convened by NATO with the terrible "dangers" supposedly lurking in the "growth of the Soviet Navy." The American Academy of Political Sciences published an anthology entitled "The Soviet Threat: Myths and Reality," which rehashed all manner of highly irritating fabrications about Soviet foreign policy....

The actions are different but the aim is the same: to wreck detente and prevent the positive development of Soviet-American relations. Why is it precisely now that the motley but clamorous anti-Soviet militarist choir has been activated in the United States? The answer is clear: The dangerous changes, which have taken place recently in Washington's foreign policy, are the kind of "nutrient medium" in which professional anti-Soviets, composers of ever newer ill-intentioned variations on the theme of "the Russians are coming," adherents of the arms race, in short--any and every opponent of detente--grow and blossom. They have obviously decided that "their time" has come and are, as it were, crawling out of every nook and cranny....

It does not require particularly deep analysis to see the dangers lurking in this kind of process: The more the adherents of the "Dulles' era" and the "cold war" are activated in the United States, the more chance there is that the notorious "tough line" proclaimed by certain Washington circles will acquire a momentum difficult to overcome and will be transformed into a dangerous and uncontrollable political course. And it is precisely toward this that the opponents of detente are leading matters, and not only them, but also those who encourage and publicize them.

This is obvious. Another thing is not obvious: How to reconcile such a turnabout with Washington's recent statements about its desire to "improve relations" with the USSR and "to achieve a friendly rapprochement from which both sides might benefit?" Such a line would indeed be welcomed, but those who proclaim this line should realize that its implementation in no way corresponds with such acts as provocative militaristic games in Texas or exaggerating cock-and-bull stories about "Moscow's aggression." On the contrary!

CIA ANALYSES OF SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING CREATE HOSTILITY

LD072234Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

["Dangerous Speculations--TASS headline"]

[Text] Washington, July 7, TASS--The danger posed by the publication in the press of tendentious analyses of the potentials of states was mentioned repeatedly. Such "analyses" only create the soil for all sorts of speculations, generate fear, suspicion and hostility. On Thursday, the American press reported yet another such "analysis." This is a report on the "estimated trends and prospects of Soviet defence spending" drawn up by one of the institutes of the CIA. It contains the "conclusion" that in the next two-three years the annual rates of Soviet defence spendings "will continue to grow."

Of course, the Soviet Union shows concern for its defence capability (and account should also be taken of the length of its borders), but the framework of Soviet military development is determined by the limits of necessary defence. It is known that Soviet defence spendings are not increasing. On the contrary, they are steadily dropping. Whereas in 1976, they amounted to 17.4 billion roubles or 7.8 percent of the budget, in 1977, to 17.2 billion roubles or 7.2 percent, in the budget for 1978, defence spendings are set at 17.2 billion roubles or 7.0 percent of all budget spendings.

The steady trend towards the reduction of the share of defence spendings in the state budget stems from the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is formalized in the fundamental law of the country--the Constitution of the USSR.

It is similarly well-known that proceeding from this policy the USSR constantly comes out with initiatives in the field of disarmament and strengthening detente, and these initiatives have found their reflection in the concluding document of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

But the extensive international support given to these initiatives does not suit the opponents of detente. By spreading inventions about a mythical "Soviet danger" and the allegedly threatening military superiority of Warsaw Treaty countries over the NATO bloc in Europe, the authors of such inventions and "analyses" pursue the aim of whitewashing and covering up the really dangerous plans of building up armed forces and putting the arms race into higher gear. Not Soviet defence spendings, but the military spendings of NATO countries continue to grow steadily. And this applies first of all to the leading NATO country--the United States.

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Whereas in 1975-1976 (in the course of 15 months) the military spendings of the United States amounted to 112 billion dollars, in the course of 1977 alone they grew to 113 billion dollars and in 1978, as evidenced by official American figures, will amount to almost 130 billion dollars.

The course at the arms race, pursued by the Atlantic bloc, impedes the solution of the most urgent problem of our time--the problem of disarmament.

U.S. PUBLIC CONCERNED BY TRADE RESTRICTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD081116Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Borodin reports: The continued operation in the United States of the discriminatory trade law, which is directed particularly against the Soviet Union, gives many Americans cause for quite understandable concern.

The refusal by U.S. reactionary circles to revise this discriminatory law, Abe Feinglass, prominent public figure, vice chairman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, said to the TASS correspondent, by no means promote world peace, detente or good relations with the Soviet Union in various fields. Such practices have a disastrous effect on the U.S. economy and they have affected for years the country's trade balance, Abe Feinglass said.

Such a policy by the ruling circles of the USA is strongly criticized among the American working people. The growth of trade and exchanges with the Soviet Union will guarantee them jobs and help reduce unemployment, the things which the administration and monopolies cannot do.

In the opinion of businessmen who seek greater trade with the socialist countries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, Abe Feinglass said, discrimination against the Soviet Union deprives them of profitable orders and holds back, to no small extent, the development of production in the USA. They are convinced that the latest technological information and technology from such an industrialized country as the USSR, could be widely used in American industry.

Trade union members and representatives of business circles in the USA continue campaigning for the abrogation of the reactionary legislation, which is reminiscent of the cold-war times, and for giving the Soviet Union equal privileges that have been enjoyed by many other trading partners of the USA, Abe Feinglass said in conclusion.

EUGENE ROSTOW REPORTEDLY MEETS TENG HSIAO-PING

LD071350Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Anti-Soviet Visitor in Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Peking, July 7, TASS--It is asserted in well-informed circles here, that Eugene Rostow, former U.S. deputy secretary of state, is now staying in China on a private visit. Eugene Rostow now heads the so-called Committee on the Present Danger.

The same circles assert that Eugene Rostow met Teng Hsiao-ping and that they discussed a danger to China and the USA allegedly coming from the Soviet Union.

It is not fortuitous that the Chinese leaders invited E. Rostow to Peking, since they know well the views of this rabid anti-Sovieteer, an avowed enemy of the Soviet Union.

PRC JOINS IMPERIALISTS IN OBSTRUCTING ARAB PROGRESS

LD081018Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

["Peking: In Alliance With Arab Reaction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kuzik writes:

It has become a rule that wherever a seat of international tension appears through the fault of international imperialism and reaction, Peking takes, in this form or other, the side of those responsible for this tension. Nor the south of the Arabian Peninsula is an exception. There, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which has chosen a democratic progressive road of development is now facing blackmail and threats of force.

These days, the HSINHUA [NCNA] agency is circulating throughout the world false reports alleging that Soviet and Cuban servicemen are being rushed to Aden. Such reports give the imperialist powers a false pretext for turning south Yemen into another Shaba. At the same time, the foreign press points out that the responsibility for the deterioration of the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula rests with Saudi Arabia and the USA. The former has launched a hostile campaign against south Yemen in the hope of bringing down the progressive regime in the PDRY. As the French newspaper L'HUMANITE says in this connection, Washington "wants to act against the PDRY by using for the purpose its neighbours" who would like to escalate the events into a war.

At the same time the newspaper JENMIN JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] publishes extensive materials deploring the failure of the coup led by Salim Rubayyi' Ali who is described by Peking as a "great revolutionary". Meantime it is known--and this was stressed in a statement made by the Central Committee of the ruling United Political Organization the National Front in the PDRY--that S. Rubayyi' held reactionary positions, opposing the revolutionary movement in the Arab and other countries and trying, in alliance with reactionary and imperialist circles, to sow doubts about the correctness of the PDRY's relations with the countries of the socialist community. The Western press qualifies S. Rubayyi' Ali as a pro-Chinese politician.

Finally, Peking's propaganda machine positively assessed the results of the Cairo session of the Arab League. In contrast to this assessment the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'AB writes that the Cairo session took, under pressure from circles hostile to the Yemeni revolution, decisions which meet the interests of international reaction and which are aimed at isolating and strangling Democratic Yemen and creating a constant seat of international tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

To counteract communist influence in Arab countries, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y writes, the session of the Arab League approves secret decisions on the joining of efforts by Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, the Persian Gulf emirates and other reactionary regimes for struggle against the progressive forces in the Middle East. No doubt it is these documents that prompted the Peking propaganda men to comment favourably on the results of the meeting in Cairo and the participants in this meeting.

Such a position by the PRC is logical in a way: Peking diplomacy in the Middle East placed reliance precisely on the regimes which have openly declared their allegiance to anti-communism.

Peking has established diplomatic relations with the reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus in Oman thus demonstrating, the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH says, "its hostility to the just struggle of the Omani patriots for freedom and independence."

At the same time, the PRC began "building bridges" to establish contacts with Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. During Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's recent visit to Iran, Peking tried hard to scare the Persian Gulf countries by the mythical "Soviet menace" in an effort to spread Chinese influence in the region on an anti-Soviet basis. For the same purpose, the PRC supported the idea of establishing a so-called Red Sea pact, which is being watched by Arab reaction and the USA but which is rejected by the PDRY and other progressive states in the area.

"The PDRY's major advances in building a new democratic state and its progressive foreign policy have become a serious obstacle to the implementation of the plans of imperialism and reaction in the area of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea," says the Lebanese newspaper AL-WATAN. "Therefore, the imperialists and their allies have found it necessary to try and liquidate all the gains of the Yemeni revolution."

The PRC has found itself, as many times before, among the allies of the imperialists. "China's diplomatic activity was one of the factors that caused the present events around south Yemen," writes the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZAPADSAG. "Peking, which watched with unconcealed joy the reactionary forces of the Arab world press back [as received] the progressive forces, quickly found a common language with those who are putting today cross pressure on the PDRY."

And this is really so: In the Middle East and elsewhere, the Peking rulers have found themselves in the same harness with reaction.

PRC DESIGNS ON SRV NOT TOLERATED BY SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD082356Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

["Peking's Self-Exposure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The Peking leadership has once again demonstrated its hegemonic aspirations by throwing down the gauntlet to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], notes Hungarian journalist Lazlo Bogos in IZVESTIYA. As a person who regularly visits Southeast Asia, I must admit I was not surprised at the latest anti-Vietnamese steps of the Peking leadership and the escalation of propaganda and political and economic pressure on the SRV. The ostensible need to protect the interests of Chinese nationals living in Vietnam was used as a pretext.

All who follow world events will notice that this "argumentation" is similar to the philosophies of French and Belgian neocolonialists who are supported by the United States in Zaire--at the beginning they also were supposedly saving their fellow countrymen, the author emphasizes. It is monstrous but in the final analysis normal that the Chinese leadership is trying to justify its anti-Vietnamese policy with a system of arguments concocted by imperialist circles.

Lazlos Bogos claims that Peking's attempts to replace the class approach by a "national" one and its defense of exploiters have been exposed. At the end of last year, I observed the speculative machinations of Chinese traders in Cholon who were hindering socialist transformations at every step.

In order to put a halt to such an impermissible situation, capitalist trade was abolished during the period of socialist reconstruction of South Vietnam. A socialist reconstruction of trade, based not on a national but on a class foundation, affected the trade bourgeoisie both of Vietnamese and Chinese origin.

The Peking leaders used this to cause chaos and panic among persons of Chinese origin, to persuade them to leave Vietnam in order to subsequently slander the party and state of persecuting the Chinese.

The Peking leadership has been for a long time, sabotaging the restoration of Vietnam's economy, vastly damaged during the aggressive war of American imperialism, writes the Hungarian journalist in IZVESTIYA. For instance, Peking had promised aid for the construction of a new bridge in Hanoi. The Chinese began work in November 1974, but the completion of the project is not yet in sight. Nor is China in a hurry to complete various industrial projects, which it had started to construct itself. The PRC now directly refuses economic aid to Vietnam and has recalled its specialists.

Actions of the Peking leaders, directed at subverting the socialist changes and economic potential of the SRV, irreparably harm the authority of the PRC, says the article. The Chinese leaders are much deluded if they think that their threats will force Vietnam's Communist Party to betray proletarian internationalist principles. The socialist community countries continue to support in every way the correct cause of Vietnam which recently became a full member of CEMA.

PRC PROPAGANDA BALLOON FOUND IN INDIA

LD081820Y Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 8, TASS--Remains of a big air balloon have been found near the town of Dhar (Madhya Pradesh State) today. Chinese propaganda materials and a portable radio transmitter were found in the car of the air balloon. It is not the first instance when such a "parcel" was found in India's territory. Late in June, an air balloon with a radio transmitter and subversive literature designed for use by Chinese agents were found in Himachal Pradesh State.

Reporting on these facts, the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA notes that China permanently sends to India its agents, supports separatist movements in a number of Indian states and union territories, in the first place in Nagaland and Mizoram. Special bases were established in Chinese territory for the training of rebels.

TASS REPORTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY

Pertini Wins

LD081412Y Moscow TASS in English at 1335 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 8, TASS--Alessandro Pertini of the Socialist Party has become the new president of the Republic of Italy. During today's 16th round of presidential elections in which members of parliament and representatives of Italian regions took part, he polled an overwhelming majority of 832 out of 995 electors' votes. Representatives of the Communist, Christian-Democratic, Socialist and other parties of the parliamentary majority voted for him. It is for the first time in the history of the republic that a representative of a left party has become the country's president.

A. Pertini, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, was a member of the anti-fascist resistance movement, former president of the Chamber of Deputies.

New President's Remarks

LD091642Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentina Sysoyeva reports:

President Alessandro Pertini of the Italian Republic today took the oath of loyalty to the republic and the constitution in a solemn ceremony during a joint meeting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. In his speech he outlined the basic directions of his activities in the forthcoming seven-year period of the presidential mandate. Alessandro Pertini remarked on the need to preserve the "unity and independence of the nation, while respecting Italy's international commitments and alliances." He spoke out resolutely for the preservation of peace and against war.

Alessandro Pertini went on to say that the unity of the nation is essential also for consolidating democracy in Italy and resolving the numerous economic and social problems facing it.

The president stated his resolve to spare no effort in defending the republic, in order to put an end to the criminal acts of violence, the victims of which are peaceful citizens and the forces of law and order. He recalled the tragic death of the prominent politician Aldo Moro, noting that the Italian people showed restraint and were able to resist the wave of violence to which the country was subjected.

Later in the day the ceremony of A. Pertini's assumption of the post of head of state took place. He received in the presidential palace the Italian Premier Andreotti, who tendered the resignation of his government. The president declined to accept the resignation and the government thereby will continue in office.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL SESSION IN BREMEN ENDS WITHOUT RESULTS

LD072252Y Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

["Session Ends Without Results"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bremen, July 7, TASS--The session of the European Communities Council, held at the level of heads of states and government of EEC countries, ended today without the adoption of concrete decisions. It was held behind closed doors.

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Participants centered on the search for ways of overcoming the economic, monetary and financial crisis experienced by Common Market countries. Also discussed were questions of power supply, raw materials and trade, of the EEC's relations with countries of Africa, the Middle East and with Japan. An attempt was made to coordinate the positions of the Nine before the meeting of the leaders of the world's sevenleading capitalist states, that will be held in Bonn on July 16-17.

No Common Positions

LD081544Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Dispatch from Bonn correspondent Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The session of the so-called European Council is now over. It was attended by the prime ministers and foreign ministers of nine West European countries. Reports from the old town hall of Bremen, where the meeting took place, indicate that the attempts to work out a joint strategy to get the economy moving briskly and to reduce the level of unemployment in Western Europe, which now stands at nearly 6 million, has failed. Capitalist experts say the growth of unemployment in those countries can be checked only if output increases at least 4.5 percent a year. At present, however, this figure is just 2.5 percent and shows a tendency to decline further.

Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Community, suggested that the Federal German Government should invest an additional DM12-13 billion in industry to heat the economy artificially, which would increase the country's budgetary deficit by the same figure. However, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt objected to this categorically. Some of the members of the West European Nine expressed sharp discontent in Bremen over the decision to set up the so-called European monetary union or fund, a decision adopted by the West German chancellor and the French president behind their backs. This applies first of all to the Benelux countries and also Denmark and Ireland.

While the meeting was in progress a fresh demand came unexpectedly from Washington. It was brought by a special White House envoy, Robert Strauss. The United States insists that the West European countries should open their markets more widely for American farm produce. It is apparent, however, that such assistance to the American farmers would inflict serious damage on the agriculture of the West European countries themselves.

The newspaper DIE WELT observed that to the West German chancellor the consultations in Bremen were only a stopover on the way to the crucial summit in Bonn, to be attended by President Carter, and comments in the local press indicate that these consultations hardly consolidated the common positions of the West European countries in their rivalry with overseas monopolies. Another newspaper, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, remarked that such common positions do not exist in the capitalist world at all. The individual interests of participants in the West European chorus are so antagonistic that there can be no talk of any harmony.

DEMICHEV WITH NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA CULTURE MINISTER

LD100905Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 5 July P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received J. Girgensohn, minister of culture of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG).

During the conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of bilateral cultural exchanges were discussed.

FRG'S EGON BAHR FAVORABLY COMMENTS ON DETENTE

ID071141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 ID

[Text] Bonn, 30 June, TASS--Detente between East and West demanded no sacrifices by us but brought only favor and advantage to the people, and to the cause of security and economy, E. Bahr, federal secretary of the German Social Democratic Party, stressed in an article published in the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS.

E. Bahr notes that the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the FRG leaders during his recent visit to Bonn created new prerequisites for the development of the detente policy. We can say, the author writes, that since L.I. Brezhnev's visit the Soviet Union has made a number of new proposals which merit our attention. This attests to the true path in the policy of detente.

Regarding the question of neutron weapons, E. Bahr stated that the Social Democratic Party intends to do everything possible to prevent the adoption of the neutron bomb as armament.

In Europe and throughout the world we are striving for peace and neighborliness. It is worth struggling for the implementation of such a policy, the article stresses.

FRG ARMAMENTS PROGRAMS SEEN 'RUNNING COUNTER TO DETENTE'

ID071025Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3 ID

[From the Col. M. Ponomarev and V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "Weapons for the Bundeswehr"]

[Text] The June issue of the journal EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE carries an interview with FRG Defense Minister H. Apel. In this interview H. Apel noted that West Germany is invariably praised by the NATO leadership for being "one of the few countries" which completely fulfills the tasks set them for arms modernization.

This was also confirmed by Gen A. Haig, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe. He stated that he counts primarily on the support of the West Germans for proposals aimed at increasing the bloc's combat might. The FRG was long ago militarily transformed into the strongest country in Western Europe. At present almost half of the NATO ground forces divisions are made up of Bundeswehr military personnel. The FRG bears 30 percent of the bloc's financial expenditure.

Nevertheless the FRG's military budget is growing year in and year out. Appropriations for the development and purchase of the latest types of weapons, combat equipment and ammunition are growing particularly quickly. It is planned to spend 19 percent more funds on these items this year than in 1977. In accordance with the long-term NATO program approved at the latest bloc council session under pressure from Washington, the FRG's additional expenditure on arms alone will total about DM40 billion in the next 5 years. As the foreign press reported, of the 300 proposals for further stepping up arms modernization discussed by the NATO leaders, 186 were to be carried out directly in West Germany.

Last year the implementation of the practical measures for equipping the West German Army with the latest weapons and combat technology began. In particular a program was concluded for replacing the obsolete Sergeant missiles with the new Lance missiles, which the United States plans to equip with neutron warheads. The air-defense missile subunits and units of the air defense forces have been rearmed with the improved Hawk missile. Production and the delivery to the forces of the "Gepard" self-propelled anti-aircraft unit has commenced (it is planned to purchase 432 such units for the Bundeswehr in all). Deliveries are under way of the "Marder" infantry combat vehicles, the "Luchs" wheeled combat reconnaissance vehicles and armored transporters. It is planned to purchase 47,000 new vehicles of various type and design for the Bundeswehr.

In implementing the plans for modernizing the Bundeswehr and equipping it with new kinds of weapons the stress is laid primarily on the delivery of new equipment to the tank divisions, on arming the Luftwaffe--the West German Air Force--with the latest aircraft, on converting warships for modern missile weapons and also saturating the armed forces with automated control supply systems.

The new Leopard-2 tanks will very shortly begin to be delivered to the forces. It is proposed that the Bundeswehr will receive in all approximately 1,800 such machines. Some 322 multirole "Tornado" warplanes have been ordered for the air force, together with 175 AlphaJet attack aircraft and other aviation equipment.

And meanwhile the design offices of the FRG military-industrial monopolies are already elaborating a number of weapons projects for the nineties. The Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm concern has begun to design an aircraft to replace the Tornado by the end of the century. Kraus-Maffei is beginning the elaboration of the next model of tank. In all, according to the figures of the journal WEHRTECHNIK, 40 weapons systems are at the experimental design stage in the FRG. Moreover, another 115 blueprints of different kinds of military equipment are being studied.

On the admission of the NATO leadership, West Germany is given an important role in the aggressive Atlantic plan of "forward borders." In this context the NATO command is continuing to undertake measures to increase the armed forces on FRG territory, primarily in the areas directly adjacent to borders with the socialist states. As the press reports, this year U.S. Army units will be transferred to the north of the country for the first time since the war. This will involve a tank brigade, which will be stationed near Bremen.

Under the NATO generals' plans, altogether three tank and mechanized brigades--two American and one Dutch--will be transferred to Lower Saxony in the next few years.

Broad circles of the West German public are expressing increasing concern about the military preparations of the Bundeswehr and NATO, noting that this runs counter to the interests of detente and cooperation in Europe.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV LEAVES FOR HELSINKI

LD100818Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Politbureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR left today Moscow for Helsinki for an official visit at the invitation of the defence minister of the Republic of Finland.

AS-SADAT'S VIENNA TALKS WILL MEET ISRAELI INTRANSIGENCE

LD082240Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] As-Sadat has departed for Vienna where he intends to meet with Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's opposition Labor Party. According to Cairo newspapers, it seems that the meeting will be yet another step in the Egyptian president's recent hysterical efforts to salvage his peace initiative, which began in November 1977 with his visit to occupied Jerusalem. Several political observers believe that by resorting to talks with the Israeli opposition party, Cairo is showing its despair at a time when Begin's administration has intensified its hard stand.

Whatever concessions As-Sadat may give, they will fail to bring about a settlement to the Middle East conflict by means of conducting separate, direct talks with Israel with the aid of Washington--the settlement As-Sadat has promised impudently and resoundingly. This is evident from the reaction of the Begin administration to what is termed the Egyptian proposals on the settlement, given to U.S. Vice President Mondale during his visit to Alexandria. News agencies point out that there is a great probability that Israel may reject those proposals.

In the meantime, even the Washington POST has admitted that Cairo presented through those proposals, more concessions to Israel. They do not include demanding Israel's approval to withdraw its forces from the West Bank and Gaza Strip before the start of the proposed talks this month in London between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel. The paper emphasizes the fact that the Egyptian proposals do not refer at all to the Palestinian state or the PLO. All this shows that even if the Israeli foreign minister went to London--something Begin's administration has so far not agreed to--he will do nothing there except to reaffirm Israel's expansionist ambitions concerning the occupied Arab lands, and its rejection of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This in turn indicates once again that the path toward peace cannot pass through separate talks but rather through a comprehensive settlement in which all parties participate.

FORMER EGYPTIAN ENVOY ASKS CHANGE IN AS-SADAT REGIME

LD061516Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

["One-Man Regime"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 8, TASS--S. Ash-Shadhili, former Egyptian ambassador to Portugal, speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, sharply criticized the actions of President as-Sadat who sent troops to Zaire, Chad and other districts "far removed from Egypt's interests." As-Sadat, he said, weakens the Egyptian Armed Forces at a time when every single soldier is needed to fight the aggressors who occupy Egyptian territory.

Ash-Shadhili accuses As-Sadat of trying to impose a one-man regime on the country. The Egyptian president, he said, does not tolerate the word no. Everyone who says it is immediately declared a heretic and communist for whom there is no place in Egypt. Being afraid of hearing the truth about himself, As-Sadat banned any press criticism of his own person.

The Egyptian economy, S. ash-Shadhili says, is experiencing great difficulties which can be resolved only by changing the existing regime in the country. "Its open door policy" is leading the country to an impasse from which there is no way out.

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S. ash-Shadhili was demoted from his diplomatic post in Lisbon for his criticism of As-Sadat's policy. But he refused to return to Cairo for fear of persecution.

'ARAFAT SUPPORTS SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT MIDEAST STATEMENT

LD071505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 July 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For the Fulfillment of the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] New York, 30 June--In an interview with the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed the need for comprehensive political settlement of the Near East conflict, and primarily for a just solution of the Palestinian problem. He advocated the fulfillment of the UN resolutions envisaging Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to create an independent state. "At present," Y. 'Arafat said, "there is no other acceptable basis for holding political talks with Israel on a settlement in the Near East than the Soviet-American joint statement."

He condemned the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks noting that Israel's recent invasion of south Lebanon had vividly demonstrated their total collapse.

IZVESTIYA NOTES MONDALE ARRIVAL, PLANNED LONDON TALKS

LD071507Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[R. Moseyev dispatch: "Capitulationist Policy"]

[Text] Cairo--Talks have taken place in Alexandria between President as-Sadat of Egypt and U.S. Vice President Mondale, who arrived here after completing a 4-day official visit to Israel.

As is known, As-Sadat has accepted U.S. President Carter's proposal to resume the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. They will begin in mid-July in London at his foreign minister level with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

Political observers note that the new round in the Egyptian-Israeli bilateral meetings will begin in more humiliating circumstances for Cairo. All this attests to the Egyptian leadership's further concession to Israeli demands.

ISRAELI TROOPS ON ALERT FOR POSSIBLE INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

LD091448Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Israel has placed its forces stationed in northern Israel on alert. As Tel Aviv officials have warned, the Israeli forces have been amassed to carry out a military [word indistinct] intervention on the side of the rightist forces which caused the armed clashes in Beirut.

The news agencies say that the exchange of fire is continuing intermittently in Beirut.

Escalation of Threats

LD090012Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The complicated internal political situation in Lebanon has become even more aggravated as a result of the escalation of threats by Israel. Correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut:

The Beirut press writes about the continuing buildup of Israeli troops in regions near southern Lebanon. It is known that similar actions are also taking place on the occupied Golan Heights, which partially adjoin the disengagement zone between the Israeli and Syrian armies. In all these sectors, there are large concentrations of tank and mechanized subunits of the aggressor, placed on heightened combat readiness. Vessels of the Israeli Navy continuously sail along the southern Lebanese seaboard.

In the opinion of local observers, the Tel Aviv rulers, clearly with Washington's agreement, are now striving to find any pretext to intensify their military interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. Thus, one begins to understand the Israeli leaders' recent threats--including those of Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Weizman--concerning Lebanon and Syria. It is quite clear, the Beirut press notes, that it is primarily a question of Israel's incitement of rightist groups to carry out new provocative sorties against the legitimate Lebanese administration and the inter-Arab forces under its command. It is also significant that the rightist Christian leaders do not even conceal their intentions to achieve a partition of Lebanon. (Juniya Kasayvid), one of the representatives of the Phalangist party, stressed that they intend to proclaim their own state in Lebanon, and they will not stop at an escalation of military actions. The national patriotic forces of the country are fully determined to oppose the dangerous plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the chief aim of which is to attempt to attain a settlement in the region on a capitulation basis, at the expense of the vital interests of the Arab peoples, including the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

U.S. Involvement

LD072222Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

["Whipping Up Tensions"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Beirut, July 7, TASS--The Israeli military are openly interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon. Radio Tel Aviv reported the concentration of Israeli troops along the Lebanese border and also in the Golan Heights in the form of "preventive measures of a limited nature". Israeli fighter-bombers repeatedly intrude into the air space of Lebanon and make flights over Beirut. Tel Aviv's provocative actions are being accompanied by statements by officials that Israel does not intend "to sit with its arms folded" and will not leave its right-wing Christian agents in Lebanon without support. Statements in a similar vein were made by Defence Minister Weizman and a spokesman of the chancellery of the Israeli prime minister. Having provoked armed clashes between the right-wing Christian formations and the inter-Arab peacekeeping force that is stationed in Lebanon and includes Syrian troops, Tel Aviv is only waiting for a pretext to launch a new aggression.

The complex situation in Lebanon is a direct result of the absence of a settlement of the Middle East crisis, a result of Israel's aggressive policy, of Egypt's course of surrender and U.S. diplomacy directed at splitting the Arab world and making easier the pursuance of the U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East.

Damascus, July 7, TASS--Certain circles in Lebanon are executors of American plans aimed at delivering a blow at Arab national and progressive forces, writes the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'ATH. These circles are again whipping up tension and are trying to substitute the lawful Lebanese authorities and present matters in such a way as though the armed bands are the masters of the country. The paper stresses that lying at the base of the present events in Lebanon are subversive actions by the United States and Israel.

Situation in Lebanon

LD081422Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 8, TASS--Vyacheslav Korzelev reports: Although there has been some let-up in the tension here the situation remains a troubled one. Bank, government institutions, shops and schools are closed in the eastern part of Beirut. Transport connections between the eastern and western districts, some of them going without electricity and water supply, have been blocked.

Units of the right-wing Al-Khatib Party and other conservative forces have become more active in the Jubayl area in the mountainous part of the country. They establish there paramilitary camps, provoke clashes with the local population and loot the homes.

Provocative actions by conservative forces also continue in the southern border strip where conservatives hold positions with the blessing of their Tel Aviv protectors. Reports coming here show that there have been considerable troops movements and concentration of personnel carriers and tanks on the Israeli side of the frontier over the last 24 hours. High-ranking officers of the Israeli command visited the area on an inspection mission. Last night, the artillery of the aggressor and right-wing Christian formations shelled the areas of Arnun, Kafr Tibnin, Tall-Hizzin. Israeli aircraft make provocative overflights of Lebanese territory. Yesterday they appeared over Beirut three times.

Damascus, July 8, TASS--The latest developments in Lebanon, writes today the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWPAH, were provoked by the armed gangs of Al-Khatib Party and C. Sham'un's supporters who continue raising obstacles to the efforts to establish a stable regime of security in the country. The increased tension in Lebanon is directly linked with the new efforts by the USA, Egypt and Israel to resume separate talks and subversive actions by imperialism against southern Yemen. The aim of these actions, ATH-THAWRAH says, is to prevent the spread of anti-As-Sadat sentiments among the Arabs, to weaken the front of resistance to As-Sadat's notorious "initiative" and to create more favourable conditions for the success of a separate deal.

The newspaper notes an increased activity by the Israeli military which continues armed provocations against the Lebanon. But Syria, the inter-Arab peace keeping force in the Lebanon and the army of the legitimate Lebanese authorities will be able to counteract the plans of imperialism and Zionism as well as their agents on the Lebanese scene.

U.S., NATO CONTINUE ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH PERSIAN GULF PACT

LD081450Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For the past few years, with the aid of its allies, Washington has been trying to set up a Persian Gulf security pact, i.e., a military group supporting the imperialists which will be tied to the NATO pact chariot. All the attempts to establish this pact have thus far been fruitless. The reason for their failure has been the fierce resistance to these designs by the public and governments of the peace-loving countries in the Persian Gulf. The real aim of this pact, which is to be turned into a means for crushing the national liberation movements in this region, has become obvious to the peoples of these countries. Nevertheless, the United States and its allies are by no means willing to give up the attempt to carry out these plans.

The Teheran JOURNAL writes: The United States and its supporters intend to make fresh efforts to realize this idea. It is significant that this article connects the resumption of activity to set up this pact with the present crisis in Yemen. The matter is clear: Forces of imperialism and international reaction, despite the abortive coup d'etat in the PDRY which was engineered with the aid of the Saudi Arabian intelligence organization, have not given up their designs aimed at toppling the progressive regime of the PDRY. This time they hoped to achieve success through armed aggression and to make use in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula of the experience they gained during the Zairian intervention. As you may well know, imperialism and international reaction succeeded in bringing about collective armed intervention by the NATO member countries and the regimes sympathetic to them to crush the national liberation movement in Zaire.

Reports indicate that Saudi Arabia is actively preparing its armed forces for aggressive operations against the PDRY. Moreover, the imperialists wish to drag the Yemen Arab Republic, Iran, Oman, Bahrain and the Persian Gulf emirates into this armed intervention. The initiators of the Persian Gulf security pact believe that such a pact, plans for which are underway, could become a suitable means for dragging these countries into this adventure. They are apparently hoping not only to use the coming pact in the Persian Gulf region but also to turn its sharp edge against the progressive and national liberation forces in other parts of the world. It is not accidental that in its editorial the Teheran JOURNAL refers to Ethiopia, which is quite a long way from the Persian Gulf. The author of the Teheran JOURNAL editorial, who speaks ardently of the security pact, does not conceal in whose favor the new pact would act and writes: Agreement among the Persian Gulf countries on the establishment of a new pact would lessen the anxiety and worries of Western Europe and the United States, caused by the direction which the events in this region are taking. At the same time, the author pursued the trite path of the imperialist propaganda apparatus and reiterated the hackneyed claim of Soviet penetration in the Persian Gulf region. However, everyone knows full well that the imperialists make use of the myth of Soviet penetration in various parts of the world as a pretext for intervention in countries that are being turned into an arena for the national liberation struggle.

In his speech during the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which ended its work on Thursday, Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, said: The anti-Soviet hullabaloo kicked up by the imperialists and colonialists is a smokescreen to conceal the intentions of certain Western powers to carry out their designs. The imperialists, who used this smokescreen to conceal their armed intervention in Zaire, are now prepared to use it to conceal their preparations for aggression against the PDRY and the establishment of a military pact in the Persian Gulf region aimed at crushing the liberation movements.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER ATTACKS ARAB LEAGUE DECISIONS

LD081526Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

["We Are Ready To Uphold the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 8, TASS--The decisions taken by the Arab League against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, by the votes of only some of the Arab states, are a violation of the league's charter and create a new obstacle to the efforts to achieve all-Arab unity, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said in an interview to a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR.

He said that instead of hurling accusations at Democratic Yemen the league should have made, first of all, practical proposals on ways of fighting Israel's aggression in the south of Lebanon, should have given assistance to the Palestinian revolution and found a solution to the problems and contradictions of the Arab world.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the hostile campaign launched by reactionary and imperialist circles is directed against the revolutionary regime in the country. In this connection he called attention to the concentration of troops on the Yemeni borders.

We expect an armed attack on our country, he said. But we are ready to uphold the revolution and are determined not to give away an inch of our land. We shall oppose any interference in our affairs and defend our national sovereignty. The south Yemeni leader reaffirmed the willingness of his country to establish normal relations with all neighbouring states. It is very important for us, he says, to have the dialogue and provocations and tension in the Arabian Peninsula.

Inasmuch as (we uphold) our sovereignty and national independence we respect the sovereignty of others and are not going to interfere in their internal affairs, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. He recalled that Aden has exercised restraint and self-control in face of provocative actions by Saudi Arabia. But if such actions continue, the PDRY will adopt a different stand, he said.

Reactionary Plots in Yemen

LD071450Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 7, TASS--The events, which have recently taken place in north and south Yemen indicate that reactionary forces are trying to stifle the south Yemen revolution, said Defence Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar speaking in an interview with the progressive Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA'. The killing of the president in north Yemen and the attempted coup d'etat in the PDRY are a link of one and the same chain in the plans of reaction, whose fulfilment started already several months ago when troops of the Yemen Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia were massed on south Yemen's borders, he said.

The minister noted that former Chairman of the Presidential Council Salim Rubayyi' Ali acted in collusion with Saudi reaction. Having recourse to a provocation, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali hoped to instigate a war between the two Yemens in order to divert attention from his conspiratory activities and create conditions for accomplishing a reactionary coup.

We resolutely put an end to the intrigues of the plotters, the minister said, and have thus shown that we want peace and not war. But deplorably, in spite of this, our northern neighbour and the Arab reaction launched a hostile campaign against us. Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar stressed that the Democratic Yemen has and will strive for attaining peace and unity with north Yemen through a dialogue and mutual understanding and not by means of terrorist and subversive actions.

But, the minister said in conclusion, deeply mistaken are those who believe that Democratic Yemen will remain alone in case of aggression from Saudi Arabia or other reactionary regime. If this happens we will turn for aid to our friends.

KULIK ON SOMALI PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON USSR AFRICAN PRESENCE

LD071602Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

["In the Role of Cheerleader of the Neocolonialists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has decided to "scare" the West with the "Soviet threat" in Africa and has painted a fantastic picture of "Moscow establishing world domination." In an interview with an AP correspondent in Mogadiscio, Siad Barre said that the West's Africa policy is in a state of "obvious paralysis." He expressed dissatisfaction that the United States and its NATO allies intervene in the continent "too seldom" and do not supply enough arms to those who, like the Somali leaders, are willing to please the neocolonialists by fanning and maintaining hotbeds of international tension in Africa.

"If the West does not wake up," he said, "the Soviet Union will take control of Africa, gather in the states of the Persian Gulf and cut off the Near East oil supply routes to win in a global game..."

It is hardly necessary to prove truths known to all: World domination is inconsistent with the USSR's Leninist principles of foreign policy. "Soviet policy in Africa is clear and plain," the recent Soviet Government statement on current problems in Africa says. "In the developing countries, as everywhere, it is on the side of the forces defending the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy. It regards them as friends in a common struggle. In this, the Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself; is not hunting for concessions; is not striving for political domination; is not pressing for military bases."

Why, then, does S. Barre distort these well-known truths? Having unleashed an aggressive war against Ethiopia and lost it; having undermined the Somali economy and lost his friends and allies, he is now feverishly looking for a prop for his regime. This was precisely the purpose of his recent pilgrimage to Peking and capitals of NATO states and reactionary Arab regimes. And now, in an attempt evidently to "consolidate" the results of these trips and convince the forces of international reaction once and for all of his loyal sentiments, the Somali leader has decided to play the part of cheerleader of neocolonialism and out-and-out anti-Sovietism.

In these circumstances it is difficult to regard Barre's assessments of NATO's neocolonialist policy in Africa as other than a frank compliment to them, or his anti-Soviet statements as other than an advance payment for the dollars and arms the Mogadiscio leader is asking for from the West in exchange for inviting the neocolonialists to establish themselves in his country....

OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN KHARTOUM

LD072222Y Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 7, TASS--Broader all-round assistance to the liberation movements of African peoples in the struggle for full deliverance of the continent from racism and colonialism is the main item on the agenda of the session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), with a membership of 49 sovereign states, that opened in the capital of the Sudan today.

Also discussed will be problems of expansion and consolidation of cooperation between countries of the African Continent in the economic and other spheres. Organizational matters will be considered, and OAU leaders will be elected.

On all questions of the agenda the session will prepare draft resolutions with recommendations for the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member-countries, which is to follow after the session of the Ministerial Council.

Draft Resolution To Be Considered

LD091024Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

["Call To Elaborate a Common Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Khartoum, July 9. TASS--Free Africa wrathfully denounces the imperialist conspiracy, which has the aim to undermine the African unity, and acts of downright, armed interference of western NATO member-countries into internal affairs of sovereign states of the continent.

The draft resolution, calling for elaboration of the common stand of African countries to give a rebuff to designs of the forces of imperialism and their plans of recolonization of the continent, has been submitted for consideration of the delegates of the session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity, which is under way in the capital of the Sudan. It was sponsored by representatives of Angola, Algeria, Ethiopia, Nigeria and a number of other states, it was stated on Saturday that a press conference by Peter Onu, deputy general secretary of the Organization of African Unity.

He said that [a] decision had been taken at the session to remove from the session hall a delegation of the Comoro Islands representing the government, which came to power in mid-May as a result of a state coup d'etat staged with the help of French mercenaries. Barred from the session had also been a delegation of one of the political groupings of Zimbabwe, which participated in the so-called "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian problem with the racist Smith regime.

The participants in the session will consider a broad range of matters, including the problem of full liberation of Africa from racism and colonialism, questions of development and consolidation of inter-African cooperation. They will hear a report of the OAU Liberation Committee which contains proposals aimed at invigorating all-round assistance to the national-liberation movements of the peoples of the continent.

The session will elaborate recommendations for the assembly of the OAU heads of state and government, which is to open on July 18.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESIGNATION OF GHANA'S ACHEAMPONG

LD100855Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 P 5 LD

[Text] Accra, 5 July TASS--Ignatius Acheampong--the head of the Ghanaian state--resigned today, GHANA NEWS AGENCY reported. The new head of state is Lt Gen Frederick Akuffo, member of the Ghanaian Supreme Military Council and chief of the country's Defense Staff.

The decision to resign, the agency reports says, was taken "in the interests of unity and stability in the country."

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H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU GOVERNMENT HEAD DIES IN CAR CRASH

LD081316Y Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bissau, July 8, TASS--Francisco Mendes, chief commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (the head of state), died yesterday in a car accident. The official announcement says that July 8 has been announced a national day of mourning.

Luis Cabral, chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who was in Mozambique, decided to cut short his official visit and to return home.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Condolences

LD092008Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin expressed condolences to the general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), Aristides Pereira, and to the chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, over the untimely death of Francisco Mendes, member of the Standing Commission of the PAIGC Struggle Committee, chief commissioner of the Council of the Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

"Soviet people knew Comrade Mendes as one of the prominent leaders of the Guinean people's national-liberation struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, as an outstanding figure in the PAIGC and a builder of the new society," says the telegramme from the Soviet leaders.

BRIEFS

SIERRE LEONEAN FISHERIES DELEGATION--ARMENPRESS--A delegation from Sierra Leone headed by A. Jackson, minister of agriculture and natural resources, arrived in Yerevan 28 June. The guests are accompanied by V.G. Lipanov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry, and other officials. The delegation was met at the airport by G.O. Melkonyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers Fishing Association; V.G. Seropyan, deputy minister of agriculture, and others. G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, received the Sierra Leonean delegation headed by A. Jackson, minister of agriculture and natural resources, on 29 June. [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 4 LD]

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
INDOCHINA

L 1

KOSYGIN, LE THANH NGHI MEET IN MOSCOW 7 JUL

OW081732Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] On 7 July Comrade Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Vietnam, who is in Moscow en route home after attending the 32d CEMA session.

During their conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, both sides exchanged opinions on Soviet-Vietnam cooperation and also on a number of other issues of mutual interest.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Comrade Kosygin said the Soviet Union has unwaveringly supported the SRV in its peaceful socialist construction as well as in its efforts to safeguard national security, independence and sovereignty. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people for actively supporting the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Also present at the meeting were Comrade Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, and Comrade Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

SRV MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CONTINUED TALKS WITH PRC

LD081037Y Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 8, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] says in an announcement circulated here that the eleventh meeting on the repatriation of persons of the Chinese nationality who are willing to leave Vietnam has produced no results through the fault of the Chinese side which strove to stalemate the talks on procedural matters.

It is said in the announcement that the Embassy of the PRC in the SRV is making attempts to issue on its own certificates for entering China to the Chinese living in Hanoi as well as in other provinces. These illegal actions, the announcement says, create an unhealthy atmosphere among persons of the Chinese nationality, agitate them and have an adverse effect on public order and safety in various provinces of Vietnam.

It is said in the announcement of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV that China does not seem to seek a successful outcome of the talks. Its dispatch of ships to Vietnam to take on Chinese repatriates is only a false propaganda trick designed to mislead the public in China and abroad and to continue a policy hostile to Vietnam.

SINO-JAPANESE PACT COULD CAUSE 'ADJUSTMENTS' IN USSR POLICY

LDO51541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Risky Compliance"]

[Text] Tokyo, June--Today the attention of Japan's political world is focused on the problems of Japanese-Chinese relations, particularly since the government decided to resume talks in Peking on concluding a "peace and friendship pact."

The controversy surrounding this pact has continued for several years and, as the facts show, the Peking side is dominating the process. It submitted a demand that an article on "joint opposition to hegemonism" be included in the pact. It is well-known that this article has a graphically expressed anti-Soviet slant. It is essentially a matter of Peking planning to turn Japan toward its great-power policy in the Far East. Events show that Peking's hostility to the Soviet Union, elevated to the status of state policy, is introducing a dangerous element in international relations. If Japan concludes the pact it could be drawn into the orbit of a policy contradicting detente and would be committed by obligations not only to Peking but also to Washington.

Naturally, such a turn of events is extremely alarming to the Japanese public, which understands that concluding a pact with an article on hegemonism would inflict major damage on Japanese-Soviet relations--it is Peking's aim to bring conflict between Japan and the USSR and to draw Japan into an anti-Soviet alliance that would also be supported by the United States. Every day the press reports tense discussions and disputes taking place in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and among the parliamentary opposition parties. It is essentially a matter of determining Japan's approach to its relations with Peking; whether it should be the narrow aims of separate groups in the ruling camp, the designs of the Maoists and Washington's will or the genuine interest of the Japanese people and the task of strengthening peace in the Far East.

It goes without saying that the selfish interests of private business and certain political groups are at present exerting a dominating influence on Japanese Government policy. Thus, the heads of many businessmen here are still being turned by the idea of profiting from the use of China's raw materials and manpower resources. Some leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are also depending on the further expansion of contacts between Japan and China. The "Peking lobby" of conservative parliamentarians, who maintain personal contacts with Peking, are making great efforts in this direction. They include former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, for example, who in 1972 played a leading role in concluding the agreement to "normalize" Japanese-Chinese relations. Moreover, they are also proceeding with concealed anti-Soviet calculations in aiming to derive dubious benefits from current Soviet-Chinese differences. Some leaders of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, who are possessed by anti-Soviet prejudices, have recently been striving for contacts with Peking. Overt and covert supporters of the Maoists have joined these conservative circles in calling for rapprochement with Peking.

However, other feelings within the Japanese ruling camp are also making themselves noticeably felt. There are circles which recognize the incompatibility of a Peking alliance, whose leaders openly advocate a policy preparing for war, with the fundamental national interests of Japan. Sane-minded people can see where the hegemonist great-Han doctrines of Peking are leading. This was shown graphically by events this spring when an armed Chinese "fishing fleet" intruded into the zone of the Senkaku Islands, which Japan regards as Japanese territory.

The supporters of a restrained attitude to the Maoists include many representatives of parliamentary opposition parties and peace organizations who disagree with Peking's present policy of supporting a Japanese-American military "security pact," the military preparations and militarist doctrines of the Maoists, their practice of continuing atmospheric nuclear tests and similar actions inimical to peace.

The Japanese Government has stated its intention of resuming talks and concluding a treaty with China despite warnings and protests from a substantial section of the country's public. Speaking of "peace-loving Japan" and its readiness to maintain neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Sonoda and his advisers are actually making further concessions to Peking's anti-Soviet solicitations. In contrast to former government explanations, it is currently issuing declarations that could be interpreted as virtual agreements to introduce an article on "both countries' joint opposition to hegemonism", an article that would be welcomed by Peking. Suggesting to the public the idea that the outcome of talks has already been decided, the foreign minister is directing his subordinates to the "swiftest conclusion" of talks, even by mid-July.

This creates the impression that Japanese diplomacy is slipping into a position of indulging Peking's anti-Soviet course. The pressure which has recently been exerted on the Tokyo government not only by the Chinese leadership and local supporters of rapprochement with Peking but also by Washington, which has now taken the course of involving Peking in its military-strategic plans, is evidently having an effect in Japan.

However, as the Fukuda government further submits to pressure from Peking and various anti-Soviet forces, the Japanese who oppose the subordination of the country's foreign policy to foreign diktat become increasingly alarmed. The country's public sees with increasing clarity the incompatibility of Soviet-Japanese neighborliness with the inclusion of anti-Soviet provisions in a Japanese-Chinese pact. These actions reveal a reluctance to display proper concern for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations and to preserve all the positive things achieved in our relations by the protracted efforts of both countries. Naturally, if the designs of the enemies [nedrug] of the Soviet Union are implemented in this treaty, the Soviet side could be forced to draw certain conclusions and make appropriate adjustments to its policy toward Japan. Local newspapers note that the Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its concern and warned of the possible consequences of the step being planned.

Even the conservative newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN criticizes the Japanese Government for showing compliance toward Peking, which is attempting to turn Japan in the dangerous direction of its anti-Soviet strategy. The newspaper clearly points out that statements by Japanese diplomats of their "love for peace" in no way match the present course toward creating a "united anti-Soviet front consisting of the United States, China and Japan." For this reason the newspaper advocates excluding the article on "opposing the hegemonism of a third country" from the Japanese-Chinese pact and demands forbearance from participating in this dangerous "front." The similar statement has been issued by a group of conservative parliamentary deputies affiliated with the (Seyrankay) Society which criticizes Foreign Minister Sonoda for "excessive zeal to conclude a Japanese-Chinese pact".

The Japanese Communist Party has made a number of statements on this question. In a recent press conference statement, K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, pointed out in particular that the course of supporting a Japanese-American "security pact" pursued by the Peking leadership "contradicts the cause of socialism" and that the concessions of the Japanese Government to pressure from Peking are "jeopardizing the independence of the country's foreign policy."

The heated debates developing in the country around the negotiations to conclude a "peace and friendship pact" are virtually deciding the question of whether Japan should proceed along the path of an independent peaceful foreign policy or fall under foreign diktat, be drawn into an alliance alien to its interests and embark on a course of senseless confrontation with its closest neighbor, the Soviet Union. In doing so, it will surrender the mutual benefits of neighborly cooperation.

A well-known Russian proverb says "measure seven times and cut once." This wise thought should be considered by the leaders of Japan who now hasten to bring the country in line with Peking's warlike and irresponsible course. Such haste merely indulges the dangerous hegemonist aspirations of the Maoists. In the end it is fraught with ruinous consequences both for Japanese-Soviet neighborliness and for peace in the Far East, which the Soviet Union is resolutely upholding in the interests of all peoples in that region.

JAPAN'S GROWING MILITARY TIES ENDANGER FAR EAST SECURITY

LD061413Y Moscow KHRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Vinogradov: "A Trip For Evil Purposes"]

[Text] The public's attention is attracted by the recent tour of S. Kanemaru, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency. The emissary of the militarist circles made a round-the-world trip of West Europe and the United States. The head of the Japanese military department has, for the first time, established contacts with the leaders of the North Atlantic pact, having met with Gen A. Haig and J. Luns, NATO secretary general, at NATO headquarters in Brussels. The participants in the meeting agreed on further contacts which presuppose the existence of a common potential military adversary, the Soviet Union. According to press reports, the main theme of Kanemaru's talks at NATO headquarters was "the intensification of the Soviet Union's military strength." The Tokyo visitor held talks on deliveries of missile technology to Japan, and he attended NATO military exercises. In Bonn, Kanemaru submitted a proposal for cooperation between Japan and the FRG in the production and development of military technology. At a Bundeswehr test area his attention was attracted primarily by new models of arms that Japan would like to acquire.

From West Europe the chief of the National Defense Agency went to the United States. At talks in Washington there was a discussion not of the establishment of military contacts, as had been the case in West Europe, but of specific steps aimed at deepening Japanese-U.S. military cooperation. It is no secret that, in its strategic plans for the Far East, Washington attaches great significance to the military alliance with Tokyo. The crux of the matter is not just that the Pentagon keeps about 45,000 servicemen at more than 140 military bases on the Japanese islands but that Japan itself, in circumvention of the peace Constitution, has created Self-Defense Forces numbering almost 265,000 soldiers and officers and having in its arsenal modern military equipment. Vast sums are allocated each year in the state budget for the needs of the National Defense Agency.

However, this no longer satisfies Washington. It urges Japan toward the further militarization of the country, demands new pledges in the context of the "security-treaty" and imposes new deliveries of costly modern weapons. All this was reflected during the talks that Kanemaru held with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown.

The Pentagon chief declared that the United States intends to build up its military strength in the Far East, including the 7th Fleet bases on Japanese soil. Brown declared that the strengthening of this fleet will be carried out by increasing the number of war-ships and the quantity of the latest aircraft based on its aircraft carriers.

Brown and Kanemaru signed a memorandum on deliveries to Japan of large consignments of U.S. aircraft, including the latest F-15 fighter-bombers and P-3C ASW aircraft. It is assumed that the equipping of the Self-Defense Forces with these will begin in the second half of this year. In all, Washington will supply 145 aircraft which will cost Japan 1.1 trillion yen. Agreement was reached on deliveries of other military equipment to Japan also, particularly the latest missiles to replace obsolete systems.

The head of the National Defense Agency declared at his meeting with Brown that Tokyo will considerably increase its "share" in the upkeep of the numerous U.S. military bases and installations located in Japan. Incidentally, this expenditure already amounts to 80 billion yen annually.

The round-the-world trip made by the head of the Japanese National Defense Agency is closely linked with the appeals of the country's militarist circles for a new increase in military appropriations and for the equipping of the Self Defense Forces with nuclear weapons. All this, naturally, alarms the Japanese public. In the past, the JAPAN TIMES recalls, Japan attempted to insure prosperity for itself by force. But "it was precisely this policy that caused its downfall." A useful reminder!

ECONOMIC TIES REVIEWED ON 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-USSR TREATY

SK061558Y Moscow in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK

[Statement by (RuJoigin), an official of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations--read by announcer]

[Text] Since the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK treaty, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries has successfully developed. I can point this out with satisfaction. I recall that, with Soviet cooperation, the DPRK has restored, reorganized and constructed more than 60 industrial enterprises and (?plants) which constitute the core of the socialist Korean economy. They are large-scale power, metallurgical, chemical and textile plants, including the Pyongyang thermal power plant, Pukchang thermal power plant and Unggi oil refinery.

The USSR has cooperated in the (?development) of (Yonghung) strip coal mine, the construction of a diesel locomotive repair plant and the technical reorganization of Najin port.

At new construction sites in Korea, more than 3,500 Soviet technicians, assemblymen and operators have worked with Korean comrades. Many of them have been decorated with DPRK orders and medals. We are pleased with these facts. The Soviet technicians have participated in the reorganization and expansion project of the Kimchaek iron works, which is the leading metallurgical industry of Korea. New large-scale production workshops such as oxygen (?furnace) workshop, and cold and heat rolled steel workshops have been put into operation there. These workshops produce one million tons of steel annually. Before long, these workshops will be further expanded and their annual production capacity will reach 2.8 million tons.

Soviet economic cooperation enables the DPRK to establish new industrial sectors, such as an automobile and tractor manufacturing industry and oil refinery, to equip enterprises with modern facilities and to introduce modern scientific and technical achievements to production.

The success of USSR-DPRK economic collaboration is fully substantiated by the fact that 2/3 of DPRK power output is produced by power plants that were restored or constructed with Soviet cooperation.

In the DPRK today, 15 large-scale enterprises are being constructed with Soviet technical cooperation. These enterprises, when completed, will drastically increase production capacities in steel, rolled steel, power and mineral fertilizer industrial sectors and in the extractive industrial sector producing coal and iron ore.

USSR-DPRK scientific and technical cooperation is also successfully developing. The USSR has delivered more than 2,500 comprehensive scientific and technical documents and materials concerning machine tools of various kinds, facility production, and new technical processes in a series of industrial sectors to concerned DPRK organizations. Meanwhile, Korean organizations have turned over to our country the scientific and technical materials and documents concerning the production of vinalon and other chemical products.

Research work on the DPRK experiences in fishery, fresh-water fish farming, (?rice farming), and other national economy sectors is of great significance. In particular, the Soviet economic and technical cooperation furnished for the construction of DPRK industrial and other national economic plants is comprehensive.

The USSR dispatches technicians to undertake general planning works, to check industrial facilities, and to render technical assistance in assembly of facilities and production control. The USSR renders cooperation by nurturing able Korean technical staffs at the time of construction, assembly and operation of enterprises or by providing on-the-job training at the Soviet plants. These methods make it possible to speed construction time and to create a favorable condition for the full demonstration of planning capability.

There is a variety in the USSR-DPRK economic collaboration based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity and mutual comradely cooperation. This collaboration includes cooperation among foreign trade specialists and scholars and other major national economic sectors and the exchange of new experiences.

Overall, the collaboration between the two countries contributes to more effective utilization of material and natural resources, to successful economic development of both countries and to the ceaseless progress in socialist and communist construction.

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK treaty, the Soviet people wish the fraternal Korean people new success in socialist construction and in the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan. At the same time, they express a firm belief that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be expanded and consolidated.

DPRK ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. AT MOSCOW SOLIDARITY MEETING

SK021135Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 1 Jul 78 SK

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Every day Moscow (?Radio) reports mass rallies and meetings taking place in many Soviet cities. The Soviets attending the gatherings expressed their (?solidarity) with the Korean people's just struggle for national reunification.

[Words indistinct] attended a mass rally for solidarity with the Korean people, which was held at Moscow (Presna) machine plant. Workers, engineers and technicians of the plant warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Chae-pong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union, and embassy personnel.

(?Participants) listened attentively to Ambassador Kim Chae-pong, who spoke about the DPRK Government's (?new proposals) to precipitate the nation's peaceful reunification. The ambassador (?criticized) Washington for militarizing South Korea and straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Commenting on the Soviet people's support for the Korean people's just cause, he said: "This year, too, the Soviet people actively support and encourage our people's just struggle for preventing a new war in Korea, preserving peace and realizing the nation's peaceful reunification. I am grateful for this. The Korean people cherish the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people, and will make all available efforts to further promote these relations in the future.

"In conclusion, I wish the working class of this plant greater success in implementing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth at the (25th) CPSU Congress. Hurrah for the indestructible friendship between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union." [applause]

Participants unanimously adopted a resolution, in which they expressed (impressive) and warm solidarity with the Korean people courageously struggling for their country's happiness and bright future.

ROK PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RIGGED, OPPOSITION SUPPRESSED

SK061100Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] It is no surprise that the South Korean presidential election, originally scheduled for 2 November, has suddenly been moved up to 6 July. Many facts show that Pak Chong-hui has maneuvered to (?hold) this completely formal event, at which he will be re-elected for another 6-year term, in the period of [word indistinct].

Concerning the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification which will elect Pak Chong-hui as president tomorrow, only those who displayed loyalty to the Pak Chong-hui regime could register their candidacy. Those who (?opposed) the regime were not allowed to run in the election, and some who stubbornly (?resisted such action) were arrested.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The election of the deputies to the National Conference for Unification has clearly shown that Pak Chong-hui and his stooges took every means to ensure that no one who opposes the current regime would be included among the 2,586 deputies. Thus, Foreign reporters who were in South Korea said that the fact that Pak Chong-hui would be re-elected for another 6 year-term had already been decided.

We asked why the Seoul (?regime) has moved the opening of the National Conference for Unification from November to July? The question rests on the fact that Chongwadae [Blue House] is worrying about whether there will be disturbances in connection with Pak Chong-hui's reelection.

The Seoul (?regime) has resolved not to (?give an opportunity) for (?opposition party members) [word indistinct] opposing Pak Chong-hui.

We think the reason for the Seoul regime's rescheduling of the presidential election date is [words indistinct]

MPR'S CEMA DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOLLOWING STOPOVER

LD061117Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, which was returning from Bucharest where it had participated in the work of the 32d sitting of the CEMA session, left Moscow for home 30 June.

The delegation was seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials and also H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

TASS: GINZBURG TRIAL OPENS IN KALUGA 10 JUL

LD100724Y Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kaluga, July 10, TASS--An open trial of Aleksandr Ginzburg opened here today. Aleksandr Ginzburg is accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, a crime envisaged by part two of article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation. Ginzburg, who was sentenced twice in the past, is being tried by the Kaluga Regional Court under the chairmanship of Anatoliy Sidorkov. The state prosecution in the case is conducted by the procurator of the region, Vladimir Savkin. Member of the Moscow City College of Advocates Yelena Reznikova will be counsel for the defence. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian has not been heard to mention the opening of the trial of Aleksandr Ginzburg.]

Charged With 'Subversive Activities'

LD101042Y Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kaluga, July 10, TASS--A trial of Aleksandr Ginzburg began here today. An open court session considered requests of the defendant and his lawyer. Some of them were satisfied, including a request for calling more witnesses for the defence. Then the indictment was read out, from which it follows that in the course of 1973-1977 Ginzburg engaged in subversive activities directed against authority. With money received from abroad he financed the hostile activities of criminal elements, including professional murderers, former members of gangs and henchmen of the German fascists who took part in mass shootings of Soviet citizens.

To undermine and weaken Soviet power Ginzburg systematically produced and circulated documents containing slanderous inventions discrediting the Soviet state and social system. In the documents he produced and circulated, Ginzburg slandered the political and economic system of the USSR, the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens. He contended that the organs of power persecute them for their political and religious views, cast aspersions on the activities of Soviet corrective institutions and the conditions in which convicts are kept.

It also follows from the indictment that Ginzburg had two previous convictions. In 1961 he was sentenced to a two-year prison term for his criminal connections with the NTS [People's Labor Alliance], a foreign-based anti-Soviet organization. After serving his sentence, Ginzburg did not work anywhere, was leading an immoral life and drank heavily. With the money received from abroad he bought a cooperative flat in Moscow, a countryhouse, costly foreign-made radio equipment and bought up stolen icons. With the same money he supported his family. What is more, Ginzburg systematically evaded taxes. It follows from the indictment that the charges against Ginzburg are supported by the evidence that has been gathered and which is now being studied by the court.

When asked by the presiding judge whether he pleaded guilty, Ginzburg said that he agreed with the factual side of his activities but was not inclined to qualify his activities as anti-Soviet and therefore declined to plead guilty.

FILATOV TRIAL OPENS IN MOSCOW 10 JUL

LD100940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The trial of citizen A. Filatov began at the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court today--10 July--in Moscow, under the chairmanship of member of the Supreme Court M. Markov.

A. Filatov is accused of treason in the form of espionage--i.e., of committing a crime that comes under Point "A" of Article 64 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL OPENS IN MOSCOW 10 JUL

LD100941Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow, the Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, presided over by member of the Supreme Court P. Lukanov, has started hearing the case of A. Shcharanskiy, accused of treason in the form of espionage, of giving a foreign state assistance in conducting hostile activities against the USSR, and also of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda--i.e., of committing crimes covered by Point "A" of Article 64 and Part 1 of Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

U.S. Pressure Criticized

LD091349T Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

["Another Attempt To Apply Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 July--TASS observer Aleksey Petrov writes: Some organs of the U.S. press, evidently reflecting the opinion of certain circles in the U.S. administration, are trying at all costs to impose on the world public their own distorted point of view on the trials due to open in Moscow on 10 July. Without waiting for the opening of the trial, which will examine the criminal cases thoroughly in accordance with the procedure established by law, certain people, interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR, are trying to put pressure on the course of the forthcoming trials.

Evidently, these gentlemen are forgetting the elementary norms of international law. Is it permissible in the Western countries to put pressure on the courts before they announce their verdicts? No, it is not. As far as we know, in the United States, persons attempting to put pressure on the course of a trial are prosecuted. And this is a question of trials where the accused is judged according to the articles of the criminal code, including the article on espionage for the benefit of a foreign power. Be patient, gentlemen, and you will see who is really answerable for those trials.

Court Spokesman Statement

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[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--At ten a.m. today, a visiting session of the Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation began, in the building of the People's Court of Moscow's Proletarskiy District, an open hearing of the criminal case of Anatoliy Borisovich Shcharanskiy, who is charged with committing crimes qualified by Point "A" of Article 64 and Part 1 of Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation (high treason and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda).

After the court's morning meeting a court spokesman, made the following statement, to foreign pressmen.

After the court session opened the presiding judge, P. Lukanov, member of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, checked whether those participating in the trial are present in the courtroom.

Then the court began establishing the identity of the defendant. It was established that he is A. Shcharanskiy, a citizen of the USSR who was born in Donetsk on January 20, 1948, is unmarried and has a higher education. In the period between March 1975 and February 1977 Shcharanskiy had no definite occupation. Then he was a secretary of a retired professor. Before his arrest he lived in the town of Istra, Moscow region.

Since the law requires that a copy of the indictment be handed to the defendant at least three days before the beginning of the trial, the presiding judge checked whether Shcharanskiy received this indictment in due time. It was found that a copy of the indictment was handed to the defendant six days before the trial.

Then the composition of the court was announced: presiding Judge R. Lukanov, People's Assessors L. Petrov, a scientific worker at the Institute of Metallurgy, and G. Samsorov, a pedagogue, and one reserve member, P. Solonin, senior assistant to the procurator-general, state counsellor of justice, second class, appears for the prosecution. S. Dubrovskaya, member of the Moscow City College of Advocates, serves as counsellor for the defence. Experts of the court, a secretary and interpreters were named.

The defendant Shcharanskiy and other participants in the trial were told that they have the right to challenge the court or any individual judge, the prosecutor, the secretary and the experts. Also explained to them were defendant's rights at a court trial as well as the rights and duties of the experts Bulgakov and Buravov, who were warned of the responsibility they bear for giving deliberately false expert opinion and for refusal to give expert opinion. The defendant and his lawyer were offered to present petitions for calling new witnesses, experts and specialists and for obtaining material evidence and documents.

Senior assistant to the procurator-general Solonin presented a petition for calling to the court session the defendant's mother, I. Milgrom, as witness, who was questioned during the preliminary investigation, in order to question her about the defendant's personality. The prosecutor's petition was satisfied by the court.

The defendant presented a petition for some documents which, as Shcharanskiy said, would help him to defend himself more successfully.

After hearing the opinion of the participants in the trial and after discussing every petition presented by the defendant, the court decided to satisfy some of them and to refuse others as going beyond the scope of the charge presented and irrelevant to the case. Shcharanskiy also presented a petition for relieving the lawyer Dubrovskaya of her duties as defence lawyer because, he said, he did not need the services of a lawyer and could conduct his defence himself. The court confirmed Shcharanskiy's right to personal active defence and satisfied his request on this matter.

After dealing with the above-mentioned and other procedural matters of the preparatory stage of the trial the court began the hearing.

The court investigation began with the reading of the indictment. The charges against Shcharanskiy are as follows: Having betrayed his motherland and deliberately engaging in activities detrimental to the state independence and military might of the USSR, Shcharanskiy maintained regular connections in the course of 1974-1977 with representatives of foreign intelligence services and on their assignments supplied them information which constitutes a state secret of the USSR, including information on the location and security regime of a number of enterprises of the defence industry, and forwarded this information to Western diplomats-intelligence officers, as well as to an agent of a foreign military intelligence service who worked under the cover of a journalist in Moscow.

Besides, Shcharanskiy established and maintained criminal contacts with a number of other persons from among foreigners who stayed in the Soviet Union, including those who did not conceal their connection with intelligence services. On his own initiative and on instruction from these persons Shcharanskiy systematically supplied them in Moscow with materials hostile to the Soviet Union and prepared with his participation, in which he urged the governments of a number of countries, under the pretext of concern for "human rights," to put constant pressure on the Soviet Union to change its home and foreign policy. On Shcharanskiy's initiative these materials were intensively used by reactionary circles of capitalist states in their hostile activities against the Soviet Union, of which Shcharanskiy was well aware.

When asked by the presiding judge, Lukanov, whether he understood the indictment and whether he pleaded guilty, Shcharanskiy answered that he understood it. Without denying the factual side of the matter, specifically the collection by him of concrete information of a secret character and its transmission to the West, Shcharanskiy nevertheless pleaded not guilty of espionage.

The court began questioning the defendant.

KUZNETSOV AT COUNCILS OF ELDERS MEETING 4 JUL

LD100835Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Before the USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] A joint session of the Councils of Elders of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held on 4 July in the Kremlin, at which questions of the agenda and order of work of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, were examined.

A report on these questions was delivered by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The session was conducted by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the session of the Councils of Elders.

TEXT OF KOSYGIN REPORT ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LAW

LD071327Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of report delivered by A.N. Kosygin at the 5 July USSR Supreme Soviet session "On the Draft Law on the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet the government has prepared and submitted for your examination a draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The draft is elaborated in accordance with the country's constitution and the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and subsequent Central Committee plenums. It is based on the Leninist principles of the organization and activity of the Soviet Government. The pronouncements and instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the development of the political system of Soviet society and our state of the whole people were of great importance in terms of the preparation of the draft law.

The political content of this document is determined by the constitutional provision that the CPSU is the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system. The party lays down the general prospects for the development of our society and the country's domestic and foreign policy lines and makes the Soviet people's struggle for the victory of communism a planned and scientifically valid one.

The USSR Council of Ministers implements its activity in accordance with the main tasks of the Communist Party and Soviet state and is guided in its activity by the Constitution and laws of the Soviet Union.

The draft law defines, on the basis of the Constitution, the status of the USSR Council of Ministers as the supreme executive and administrative organ of state power in the Soviet Union. The government has the authority to decide all questions of state management relating to the running of the USSR insofar as they do not come under the terms of reference of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium. The draft law consistently adheres to the principle of the USSR Council of Ministers' responsibility and accountability to the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium. The law which we are to adopt will be a new and major step toward improving Soviet legislation and bringing our legal norms into line with the Constitution and the level of development of Soviet society we have achieved.

The sociopolitical significance of the draft law is determined also by that fact that it is aimed at the further development of socialist democracy through the ever broader participation of citizens in the running of affairs of state, through the improvement of the state apparatus, the intensification of people's control and the widening of publicity in running affairs of state. The new law will undoubtedly contribute to the fuller implementation of V.I. Lenin's instruction that "every citizen must be put in a position whereby he can participate both in the discussion of state laws and in the selection of his representatives and also in the implementation of state laws. (Complete Works vol. 36 p 157).

In accordance with this, the draft law states that the Council of Ministers insures the unwavering observance of the constitution, our laws and other decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium; the Council of Ministers organizes the elicitation and utilization, in the solution of relevant questions, of proposals not only by state organs and social organizations but also by labor collectives and citizens, and it tells the population about its work and about the main decisions that have been adopted. The profoundly democratic nature of our entire political system is expressed primarily in the fact that it gives the broad masses of working people a real chance of active and growing participation in the management of state and social affairs.

The creative work of our Communist Party's Central Committee exercises a determining and fruitful influence on the activity of all elements of the political system of our society. At the same time, all our plans and laws and any measure of any significance in the political or economic sphere or in any other sphere of social life are ultimately the result of the collective creative activity of the masses, the collective reason and will of the party. And this is a striking manifestation of the unity of party and people--the guarantee of all our successes in building communism.

The chief aspect of the activity of party and government is concern for the welfare of the people. This was demonstrated anew during the recent party Central Committee plenum which adopted, in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, a decision of great importance on measures to further improve our agriculture. The entire Soviet people greeted this decision with profound satisfaction and enthusiasm and will undoubtedly respond to it with new labor achievements and heightened political activeness in communist building.

The draft law under examination determines the role of the USSR Council of Ministers in the implementation of the chief tasks of party and state, under conditions of developed socialism. On this basis, the draft formulates the main directions and principles of the USSR Council of Ministers' activity. Since the deputies have the text of the draft law, permit me to dwell merely on the key provisions.

A very important feature of the draft law is the continuity of its provisions with Leninist ideas and principles of state building. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which smashed the bourgeois state machine, naturally brought to the fore the task of organizing the government of the country in a totally new way. This was the most crucial and complex task of the revolution--the task of creating and building a new, socialist society.

As chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars, Vladimir Ilich Lenin devoted immense attention to questions of the direct organization of the work of the government of the young Soviet state. The entire activity of his Soviet of People's Commissars is a striking example of the scientifically valid solution of very complex state tasks and the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory in practical work on the leadership of socialist building.

The draft law generalizing the Soviet Government's many years of work experience highlights questions of the economic and social development of society. This sphere of activity has been of determining significance since the first years of Soviet power in the Soviet people's struggle for socialism and the socialist reorganization of the whole of society.

The party's consistent implementation of Lenin's plan for the building of socialism has enabled it to transform the face of our motherland in an historically brief period. The chief result of the historical path trodden by the Soviet people is the fact that the country has made a colossal leap forward from capitalism to socialism, and a developed socialist society has been built. Whereas in the period of the formation of the USSR, per capita industrial production in the country was eight times less than the world average, it is now approximately 3.3 times more.

In our time the economy is one of the decisive sectors in the struggle for communism. It is therefore natural that a special place in the draft law is allotted to the tasks and directions of government activity in the leadership of the national economy. The main attention in this sphere is devoted to insuring the dynamic and proportional development of social production and the elaboration and implementation of current and long-term state plans for the country's economic and social development, which are the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy.

Our society is a society with a crisis-free, constantly growing economy. Free from inflation, unemployment and recessions in production--the invariable companions of a capitalist economy--the Soviet economy is developing at a more rapid rate than production in capitalist countries. In the last 7 years the average annual growth rate of industrial production in our country was nearly twice the level in the United States, three times that of the Common Market countries and more than 1.7 times Japan's.

The steady growth in the Soviet economy is above all the practical result of the use of objective laws and the advantages of the socialist economic system, which is based on social ownership of the means of production. It is a result of the planned management of the economy.

We have all the necessary conditions for the further steady development of the national economy and a constant, yearly increase in the scale of production. We have at our disposal remarkable qualified cadres and a mighty production, scientific and technical potential. Our country is one of the world's richest in natural resources. The main concern now is to insure the correct, zealous exploitation of existing potentials. That is why the draft law under examination is aimed at raising the balance and stability of state plans, improving proportions in the development of the national economy, making maximum use of internal reserves of socialist production and intensifying the regime of thrift.

With the scale of production growing constantly and economic relationships becoming complex, particular significance is assumed by the activity of the government as an organ insuring economic leadership and coordinating the development of sectors of the national economy. That is why the powers of the USSR Council of Ministers are defined in the draft law so that the government would have an effective influence on the development of the economy as a single economic complex embracing all levels of social production, distribution and exchange within the country. On this basis, the draft law formulates the government's tasks in improving the economic machinery and economic levers and its functions in the areas of labor and wages, finance, loans and prices and environmental conservation.

Thus the draft law embraces a very wide range of questions being resolved by the Council of Ministers in administering the economy. In this connection allow me to describe in the most general terms some of the main directions in the activity of the USSR Council of Ministers in recent years.

In all its work the Council of Ministers is guided by the clear and comprehensively well-founded political line of the party Central Committee and relevant Central Committee Politburo instructions, both on general problems of principle and on concrete questions of our communist building.

The government paid particular attention to the implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Since the March (1965) Central Committee Plenum, capital investments totalling R290 billion have been channeled into the development of the entire complex of agricultural work.

This is three times more than in all the previous years of Soviet power. This made it possible to achieve a substantial growth in the production of all the most important types of agricultural produce and to increase their consumption. Given the increase in the country's population since 1965 of 28 million, an individual's requirement, for example, of meat and meat products has grown by 39 percent, of milk and dairy products by 28 percent, of eggs by 81 percent and of fruits and berries by 46 percent.

At the party Central Committee plenum which has just taken place, an extensive program was outlined for further boosting agriculture, insuring the all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and improving the living conditions of the rural population. The implementation of this program will make it possible to increase the output of agricultural produce, to reduce its dependence on the whims of the weather and to improve the country's provision of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. The steady implementation of the plenum's decisions will be one of the government's primary tasks in the forthcoming period.

The Council of Ministers is constantly concerned with questions of the development of industry, transport, capital construction and other sectors of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

To insure the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress targets, the government has, in the last years, worked out and adopted measures aimed at improving proportions in the development of a number of sectors of industry, at accelerating the commissioning and assimilation of new industrial capacities, raising the technical standard of production and eliminating existing bottlenecks. This year alone the Council of Ministers sessions have frequently examined the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan and also listened to reports on the state and development of individual sectors of the national economy and the implementation of the party and government decisions.

Recently, an increasing role in the activity of the USSR Council of Ministers has been played by questions of the implementation of major statewide intersectorial and territorial programs such as the development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the assimilation of the natural wealth of Western Siberia and the creation of a powerful production complex, and the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad. The implementation of these programs indicates the country's growing economic might and our state's great potential.

It is essential to stress that all questions of economic development are examined by the government primarily from the viewpoint of the greatest possible increase in the efficiency of social production and the quality of work. This task was solved mainly by raising the standard of equipment and the level of technology in all sectors of material production and by implementing measures to improve the organizational management structure. Presently, extensive work is being done in industry to amalgamate enterprises, create production associations, eliminate unnecessary stages and integrate economic leadership and production. All production of mainline diesel locomotives, nearly the entire volume of coal extraction, the production of automobiles and tractors, grain harvesting combines, weaving looms, many electrotechnical products, furniture, footwear, sewing and other goods are already concentrated into associations.

A number of major decisions have been adopted by the government on questions of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources and on other questions connected with economic development.

Of course, we need to continue to improve administration and to enhance the standards of leadership of the national economy and its sectors. Thus, in determining the USSR Council of Ministers' powers in leading the economy, the draft law pays particular attention to precisely this aspect. It is essentially a question of organizing all management activity to conform with the increased demands of the country's current economic development. One of the government's primary tasks in this connection is to insure rapid scientific and technical progress, which is a decisive factor in our economic growth.

The idea of the indissoluble connection between the entire activity of the Soviet Government and the needs of the people and the interests of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia as well as all of the working people of all our country's nations and nationalities permeates the content of the draft law. The draft law defines the main tasks and powers of the Council of Ministers concerning further increases in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards, the development of education and culture, improvement of the population's medical services and expansion of potential for creativity.

Our state's multifaceted activity in this sphere is well known. With each passing year, Soviet people gain a fuller awareness of its results and their lives become materially and spiritually richer and more multifaceted.

The per capita retail turnover of state and cooperative trade has increased sevenfold in comparison with 1940, and our people's working and living conditions have improved greatly. The cultural awareness of the Soviet person has changed considerably. Almost 75 percent of workers now have higher or secondary (completed or incomplete) education. 40 years ago less than 8 percent of workers had this level of education. In the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone, more than 4 million apartments have been constructed, retail trade turnover has increased by more than R20 billion and the payments and benefits received by the population from the social consumption funds have increased by R9.4 billion. USSR citizens enjoy the full range of socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR constitution and Soviet laws--which are profoundly just and democratic and conform to the vital interests of the working person.

The draft law proceeds from the principled thesis that the creation of the material and technical base of communism is inseparable from the process of forming the spiritual character of the Soviet man as the builder of a communist society. The draft stipulates that the creation of favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual is one of the main directions of the Soviet Government's activity.

The draft law defines the powers of the Council of Ministers concerning the organization of state administration. The government unites and directs the work of the unionwide and union republic ministries, the USSR state committees and other organs under its jurisdiction and determines their tasks and functions.

As is well known, the rights of USSR ministries and departments have been expanded in the last few years. Practice shows that the measures implemented in this direction have, generally yielded positive results. We will continue to expand the rights and functions of various organs of economic management. An appropriation provision is envisaged in the draft law under discussion. At the same time, ministries and department must fully use the rights granted to them in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them to implement their functions and independently decide the questions within their jurisdiction.

Proceeding from the fact that the USSR is a united, multinational state, the USSR Council of Ministers, as the draft law points out, takes measures to strengthen the cohesion of the country's nations and nationalities to facilitate the joint building of communism and insures that the interests of the USSR and the union republics are combined. Therefore, the USSR Government directs and coordinates the activity of the union republic Councils of Ministers to implement the decisions of the supreme [vysshiy] organs of state power and administration. At the same time, the union republic Councils of Ministers participate with the USSR Government in resolving problems within its jurisdiction. The principle of socialist federalism is expressed in the fact that the chairmen of the union republic Councils of Ministers are ex officio members of the USSR Government. In order to insure day-to-day relations with the union republic Councils of Ministers, they have permanent representatives with the USSR Government.

The draft law reflects the government's tasks in further strengthening state discipline, raising the responsibility of all management organs and officials for the work entrusted to them and strengthening control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions. It must be clearly stated that in our country control is still implemented poorly, particularly in the ministries. As a result of this, adopted decisions are not always properly fulfilled. The efficient and timely fulfillment of national economic plans and party and government decisions must be insured in every sector of work--from enterprises and associations to ministries and departments.

Comrade deputies! The draft law pays great attention to the organization of the work of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the procedure for considering questions at the sessions of the government and its standing organ--the Presidium--and to insuring that the collegial solution of questions is combined with the personal responsibility of members of the government for implementation of the decisions adopted.

At present a number of standing commissions and other organs are working in the Council of Ministers to insure the ongoing solution of questions, the careful elaboration of proposals connected with developing sectors of the national economy and the preparation of draft decisions. A Presidium Commission for Operational Questions, which is called upon to examine and solve current questions of economic building and to implement systematic control of the fulfillment of the state plan and budget, was also formed. Of course, life will always demand further improvement of the organizational forms of the government's activity. Thus the Council of Ministers must pay constant attention to this question, insuring the necessary flexibility in its work and the efficient solution of the tasks facing it.

Comrade deputies! With each passing year the international prestige of our motherland is increasing more and more and its influence on the development of international relations is intensifying. In recent years the USSR's foreign economic, scientific and technical relations have considerably expanded. At the present time our country trades with 118 countries.

The draft law envisages that the USSR Council of Ministers, which is entrusted with overall leadership in relations with foreign states and international organizations, must continue to insure the expansion of the Soviet Union's various forms of international cooperation.

A central place in the Council of Ministers activity in this sphere is invariably occupied by questions of cooperation with the socialist countries, which account for more than 57 percent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover. The government is taking steps to deepen the international socialist division of labor on the basis of coordinating our state plans with the plans of the CEMA member countries and on the basis of pursuing coordinated measures for socialist economic integration. In accordance with the law, the government will direct the activity of the Soviet organs toward drawing up and implementing, jointly with the CEMA member countries, long-term targeted cooperation programs whose implementation will be a considerable step forward in deepening specialization and production sharing among the fraternal countries. As you know, this question occupied the chief place in the work of the 32d session of CEMA, which took place at the end of June.

In addition to this, the Council of Ministers will constantly pay attention to questions of further improving the forms and directions of cooperation with the socialist countries and will implement, by agreement with them, the necessary steps for enhancing the role and significance of this cooperation. We see this as one of the most important factors for strengthening the positions of world socialism and for the socialist countries' more rapid solution of the socioeconomic tasks confronting them.

The Soviet Union invariably strives for the expansion of cooperation with all foreign countries, including capitalist countries. It is important that the desire for the expansion of businesslike relations should be mutual and that the cooperation itself should be advantageous for each side.

There are, objectively, great opportunities for the development of such relations with most states. If, for instance, the United States' share of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover is little more than 2 percent, this indicates that economic cooperation with that country is only at the most rudimentary stage. This situation is primarily the consequence of the U.S. side's reluctance to create on a mutual basis normal conditions--as commonly accepted in international practice--for trade with us, although opportunities for trade expansion exist.

Our socialist state, which possesses a mighty economic and defensive potential, displays special concern for the preservation and consolidation of peace. This arises from the very nature of socialism and our society where social justice and humanism are genuinely sovereign.

The humane and peace-loving aims of the CPSU's and Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy, its wisdom and farsightedness, and the energetic international activity of the Party Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally in consolidating peace, are exerting a salutary influence on the process of relaxing international tension and on the firm establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Concern for peace and the implementation of Lenin's peace policy are the chief aims of the Council of Ministers activity in the sphere of foreign policy and international relations, and this aim is defined by the draft of the new law.

Until the dangerous arms race, for whose ending we are appealing to all countries of the world, is halted, the Soviet Union will follow with the greatest vigilance the actions of aggressive imperialist forces and will take all necessary steps to strengthen the country's defense. All-round concern for our heroic armed forces, which stand guard over peace and socialism, remains one of the prime tasks of the Soviet Government.

The government will be guided by the great desire of the Soviet people for peace and by their firm determination to defend peace when pursuing foreign policy and solving questions of insuring the security and defense capability of the country. This is the essence of the relevant articles of the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade deputies! The new law which will be adopted by the Supreme Soviet makes heavy demands on the activity of the Council of Ministers and on our whole state machinery. When reading this law, every citizen of our country will not only perceive in it the whole range of obligations for controlling the affairs of state placed on the government but will also be better able to visualize his own rights and his responsibility for the affairs in the state. This is very important, because our state's strength lies in the awareness of its citizens.

No bourgeois state with its government, which together defend the interests of the exploitative minority, has ever resolved, nor can it resolve, such broad and diverse tasks as are resolved by the socialist state and its government. Under capitalist conditions the economic sphere--the material basis of society--remains, despite the growth of the state's role in it, in the hands of monopoly capital. And in general there is no sphere in the life of a bourgeois country where big capital does not dictate its will. Big capital decides all the basic questions there.

Here the basic questions are decided by the people because all power belongs to the people who implement this power via the soviets at all levels. And all the other state organs are under the control of the soviets and accountable to them.

No government would be capable of coping with the enormous multiformity of tasks that it must fulfill under the conditions of developed socialism if it did not rely on the broad creativity and support of the masses guided by the Communist Party.

The leadership role of the party and the firm unity of our entire political system, at the basis of which lies the unity of the party and people--that is the source of our socialist state's might, which enables the Soviet people to solve tasks of historic significance.

Esteemed comrade deputies: In submitting the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the government requests the USSR Supreme Soviet to support and approve this draft. (prolonged applause).

Kosygin Winds Up Debate

LD071541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Apprent text of winding-up speech delivered by Deputy A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at second joint sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on afternoon of 5 July in Moscow Kremlin]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Supreme Soviet has completed its discussion of the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers. All the deputies who spoke unanimously supported the draft law and pronounced themselves in favor of its endorsement.

The Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Supreme Soviet chambers proposed that the draft law be amplified by a provision concerning the participation of public organizations in the examination of questions decided by the USSR Council of Ministers, and by provisions concerning the government's powers in connection with protecting the environment and also with leadership of legal work in the national economy. We believe that these proposals should be adopted because they make it possible for the draft law to reflect more fully the directions and democratic forms of activity of the Soviet Government, and because they accord with the USSR Constitution.

In the deputies' speeches, questions of further improving the activity of the Council of Ministers and other state organs were broached. The need was pointed out for the further strengthening the links between central and local organs of power, guaranteeing more rational combination of sector and territorial planning, strengthening the principle of comprehensiveness in the solution of economic questions, enhancing state discipline, and improving control. In essence, all these proposals emphasize the great significance of the relevant articles of the new draft law and will be taken into consideration by the government in its practical activity to improve the running and planning of the national economy.

A number of views aired by the deputies are connected with solving certain questions that deal with the development of the economy of the union republics and individual regions of the country. These views will be examined by the Council of Ministers and other competent organizations and, as far as possible, will be taken into account in the draft state plan for the country's economic and social development in 1979 which is currently being drawn up, and also in the state plans for subsequent years. The government will take steps to accelerate preparation of a special resolution on the development of regions of the Far East for the period up to 1990.

Comrade Deputies! As we progress, the complexity and scale of the tasks the Soviet people will have to solve on the path of building communism will constantly increase. The demands made with respect to running the state will also increase accordingly.

While improving and developing centralism in the running of the state, it is essential at the same time to strengthen its democratic principles, to enhance initiative constantly, and to strive to achieve operational efficiency and flexibility in decision-making. The adoption of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers will promote all this. (applause)

IZVESTIYA on 5 Jul Proceedings

LD071529Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 5 July sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation began its work in Moscow on 5 July 1978.

Separate sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers took place in the Kremlin in the morning.

The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union took place in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000 under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The deputies and guests rose to honor the memory of deceased deputies M.V. Keldysh and L.S. Makarkina.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report from Kh.Sh. Bekturganov, chairman of the Mandate Commission, on verification of the mandates of deputies elected since the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet to replace departed deputies. The Soviet of the Union resolved to recognize the mandates of Deputies A.A. Lugunov, elected for Moscow's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug; A.A. Zaytsev, elected for Moscow's Losinoostrovskiy Electoral Okrug; V.N. Makeuev, elected for Moscow's Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug; S.V. Popov, elected for the Pochepskiy Electoral Okrug, Bryanskaya Oblast; L.I. Fokina, elected for the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Rostovskaya Oblast; B.N. Yeltsin, elected for the Serovskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovskaya Oblast; N.A. Maltsev, elected for the Severnyy Electoral Okrug, Tyumenskaya Oblast; I.M. Kuznetsov, elected for the Novospasskiy Electoral Okrug, Ulyanovskaya Oblast; V.A. Kazakov, elected for the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkirskaya ASSR; N.M. Pegov, elected for the Tulchinskiy Electoral Okrug, Vinnitskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; T.N. Menteshashvili, elected for the Tbilisi Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR; Yu.N. Pugachev, elected for the Kirovabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR; Yu.I. Polukarov, elected for the Kanibadamskiy Electoral Okrug, Tadzhik SSR; and K.S. Demirchyan, elected for the Yerevan Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR.

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the session hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers at 1000 under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of deceased deputies A.P. Vader and Im. Soskov.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report from E.A. Shevardnadze, chairman of the Mandate Commission, on verification of the mandates of deputies elected since the eighth session to replace departed deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the mandates of Deputies Yu.R. Rakhul, elected for the Vilyandiskiy Severnyy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR; N.N. Blokhin, elected for the Gudautskiy City Electoral Okrug, Abkhazskaya ASSR; and A.K. Aramisov, elected for the Mayskiy Electoral Okrug, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR.

An agenda and order of work for the session were approved at the separate sittings of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the basis of proposals by the chairmen of the chambers who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders.

The following items were included in the session's agenda:

1. The USSR draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers.
2. The USSR draft law on the procedure for concluding, executing and rescinding international treaties.
3. The USSR draft law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.
4. The endorsement of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The first joint sitting of the chambers took place in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1100, chaired by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the USSR Draft Law on the USSR Council of Ministers."

Deputy I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, delivered the co-report of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The following deputies participated in the debate on the first item of the session's agenda: V.I. Vorotnikov (Kalacheyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Voronezhskaya Oblast); A.P. Lyashko (Donetsk Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast); V.P. Lomakin (Primorskiy Electoral Okrug, Primorskiy Kray); P.I. Boykov (Minsk Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR); N.M. Matchanov (Chartakskiy Electoral Okrug, Namanganskaya Oblast); B.A. Ashimov (Taldy-Kurganskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast); and Z.A. Pataridze (Gegechkorskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR).

The USSR Supreme Soviet continued its work at 1600. V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities chaired the second joint sitting of the chambers.

The following deputies participated in the debate on the first item of the agenda: M.G. Gapurov (Ashkhabad City Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); I.A. Manyushis (Kapsukskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); T. Kh. Kayava (Vyruskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); A.G. Kerimov (Baku Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); B. Ye. Sarkisov (Sevanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); and S.K. Grossu (Resinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR).

A winding-up speech on the question of the USSR draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers was delivered by Deputy A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers and a resolution on the procedure for bringing this law into force.

KUZNETSOV TAKES PART IN SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS WORK

LD072320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Meetings of a number of standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities were held today in the Kremlin.

The Budget and Planning Commission and the Consumer Goods Commission examined questions concerning the work of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry of the USSR in implementing the proposals of the standing commissions, chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet connected with fulfilling the plans for production of consumer goods and improvement of their quality.

A joint meeting of the Transport and Communications Commission examined the question of implementing the recommendations of this commission with regard to the further improvement of the air transport service for the population.

How are the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems implementing the recommendations of the standing commissions on accelerating the development and production of new equipment? This question was examined by deputies at a joint meeting of the National Education, Science and Culture Commission.

Taking part in the work of the commissions were: Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 8 AUG IN MOSCOW

LD072028Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has decreed to convene the regular (eighth) session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on August 8 in Moscow.

PRAVDA CRITICISM OF LOCAL GEORGIAN PRESS ACKNOWLEDGED

LD051427Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "'Through the Prism of Change'"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, E. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the republic CP Central Committee, has reported to the editors, has discussed the article "Through the Prism of Change" and the editorial article "The Press' Most Important Cause" published in PRAVDA. The criticism of the newspaper KOMUNISTI voiced in these articles has been recognized as just and opportune. An adopted resolution points out that the principled evaluations and conclusions given in these publications also apply in full to the activities of the republic's entire periodical press.

In recent years organs of the mass news and propaganda media, including the newspaper KOMUNISTI, have played an important role in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions. In implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the Georgian party organization, in overcoming laggardness in the national economy and in ideologically insuring the tasks being resolved by the republic party organization recently, however, the offensive activities of the republic press and, primarily, the newspaper KOMUNISTI has diminished appreciably.

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Having analyzed in depth the activities of the newspaper KOMUNISTI and the entire republican press, the Georgian CP Central Committee has formulated and is implementing measures to eliminate the shortcomings. Measures have been taken to reinforce the leadership and collective of the editorial board with competent and promising journalists.

PRAVDA's publications and the measures being taken on them have been discussed in editorial boards and at open meetings of the primary party organizations of republic, oblast and city newspapers, sociopolitical, art and sector journals, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Georgian Journalists Union Board and at the Republic Conference of Ideological Workers. They have also been discussed at a conference of newspaper editors held at the Georgian CP Central Committee.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SHCHERBITSKIY, CHAZOV

LD061128Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented awards of the homeland to Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and to Chazov, USSR deputy minister of health. Comrade Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the awards. Addressing those present he said: [read by announcer]

I am to carry out a pleasant duty--to present the Order of the October Revolution to our comrade in arms Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, as well as the Lenin Order and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Prof Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, USSR deputy minister of health.

Dear Vladimir Vasilyevich: The homeland has conferred many high awards on you for great and successful work for the well-being of our Leninist party and the Soviet people. The award being presented today on the occasion of your 60th birthday for great services to the party and the state bears the glorious name of Great October. Presenting it to you today, I wholeheartedly congratulate you and wish you fresh glorious victories in our common great cause--the building of communism.

Now to the high award which the homeland has conferred on one of the most prominent figures in Soviet public health, our good friend Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov: This constitutes recognition of his indisputable and immense services in the most humane sphere of man's activity, the protection of the people's health--services both as a theoretician in medicine and healing and, of course, as a major organizer in our public health service.

Esteemed Yevgeniy Ivanovich, please accept my congratulations and sincere wishes for fresh great successes.

In their speeches Comrades Shcherbitskiy and Chazov expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet State and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high appraisal of their work. They gave the assurance that they will devote all their strength and knowledge to serving the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and to building a communist society in our country.

The party officials and statesmen who attended the presentation cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them further successes for the well-being of the socialist homeland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, ADDRESSED BY KOSYGIN

LD072130Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today. The meeting examined the question of organizing work to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks posed in Comrade Brezhnev's report.

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted for guidance and unswerving execution the decision of the plenum and the instructions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the Presidium of the Council of Ministers to establish systematic control over the fulfillment of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the questions of further developing agriculture and branches of the economy that are linked to it.

The meeting also examined the question of measures for 1978-80 to insure a solution to the more important problems of the national economy and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded of ministries and departments of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics that they eliminate existing shortcomings, increase the rate of growth of social production and its effectiveness and insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan as well as fulfillment of the 5-year plan of the USSR as a whole.

In addition, the USSR Council of Ministers examined, arising from the law on the USSR Council of Ministers adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the draft decisions on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the effect of the economic mechanism on raising effectiveness of production and quality of work; on the additional extension of rights of ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR; and on the referral for decision by the councils of ministers of the union republics of certain questions of economic construction.

Ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics are instructed to examine these drafts thoroughly and to present their views.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

CPSU POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND TCHAIKOVSKIY COMPETITION

LD072334Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--The sixth international Tchaikovsky competition proved a major event in the musical life of the Soviet Union. The world's most significant review of creative youth ended today, after attracting for nearly a month the attention of music lovers in many countries.

More than 200 pianists, violinists, cellists and singers from 34 countries vied for the awards of the competition, which has firmly won wide recognition throughout the world and is by right considered the most difficult and responsible trial for a young musician.

Its laureates include musicians from the USSR, the USA, Canada, Romania, France, Czechoslovakia, Japan and other countries.

The official closing ceremony was held today in the Grand Hall of Moscow Conservatoire which was overcrowded. Present were Politbureau members of the CPSU CC Viktor Grishin and Andrey Kirilenko, alternate Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Zimyanin, ministers of culture of other socialist countries, and honorary guests.

The chairman of the organizing committee, composer Tikhon Khrennikov congratulated the winners and remarked on the great importance of this review for improving musical performance and the progress of art.

The chairmen of the jury--composer and pianist Andrey Eshpay, violinist Leonid Kogan, cellist Daniil Shafran and singer Irina Arkhipova--presented the awards to the laureates.

The Hungarian singer Katalin Pitti expressed appreciation to the organizers of the competition and to Moscow audiences.

A concert given by the laureates was a fitting finale to this major competition of the musical youth of the world.

ARMENIAN KGB CHIEF RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD070855 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 June 1978 frontpages an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 28 June on the appointment of Marius Aramovich Yuzbashyan to the post of chairman of the Armenian KGB. The same paper frontpages an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 28 June on the award of an "honorary testimonial" to Grayr Avanesovich Mikhaelyan, the outgoing Armenian KGB chief. On page 2 the paper publishes a 30-word unattributed report announcing Mikhaelyan's retirement.

ROMANOV TAKES PART IN Leningrad PARTY ORGANIZATION TALKS

LD100919Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "To Construct Efficiently and Comprehensively"]

[Excerpts] Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Leningrad party organization constantly directs the efforts of Soviet organs, planning institutes and construction organizations toward meeting the plans for housing, cultural, everyday and engineering construction and for improving the development of new residential areas and the modernization of part of the city which has already taken shape.

Leningrad Gorispolkom's proposals regarding the construction program for 1979-1980--whose fulfillment will be a substantial link in the implementation of the comprehensive plan for economic and social development in the 10th 5-Year Plan and will insure the necessary conditions for fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the sphere of civic housing construction--have been examined.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, participated in the discussion of the construction program [time, occasion not specified].

PRAVDA LAUDS ECONOMY AT 5-YEAR PLAN HALFWAY POINT

LD061105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Along the Course of Creation"]

[Text] The strength of the CPSU's policy lies in its unanimous support by the broadest masses of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia. In our country the party's boldest designs and plans become the concern of the whole people. Soviet people are enthusiastically implementing these plans which are aimed at further enhancing the people's well-being and at the reinforcement of the might and flourishing of the socialist fatherland.

Today the thoughts and energy of millions are focused on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the imposing creative program it has adopted. The period elapsed since the congress has been imbued with remarkable achievements on Soviet soil. The political and labor activity of the masses has increased still further and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state and adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR as well as the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics aroused a new surge of creative inspiration in the masses. These unforgettable events promoted the further consolidation of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and the indestructible friendship of the fraternal peoples building communism under the leadership of Lenin's party.

Practical experience has convincingly confirmed the wisdom and realism of the political course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress. This course insures progress in all spheres of social life, economy and culture. A true Leninist course is developed and given specific form in the decisions of the Central Committee plenums and other party documents and in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The pivot of the Party's entire economic and social strategy permeating the 10th 5-Year Plan and the long term is the further buildup of the motherland's economic might for the working people's welfare and happiness. Step by step we are advancing along this path, relying on the advantages of mature socialism and the country's increased potential. The country has colossal natural resources and economic, scientific and technical potential as well as many educated, skilled cadres. To use all these very rich resources skillfully, sensibly and thriftily and to place them fully at the service of the people--that is the all-embracing task whose solution depends above all on the improvement of production efficiency and the quality of work. The struggle for efficiency and quality is the determining factor of our economic and social development.

The country has entered the decisive phase of fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan. We have traveled half the path whose main frontiers were clearly defined by the party congress. The results achieved on main salient points of communist building instil firm confidence in the successful completion of the entire 5-year plan.

A significant new contribution has been made by the people's heroic labor to creation of the material and technical base of communism. In the first 2 years alone the volume of industrial production increased by R55 billion. Almost as much was invested in the development of the entire national economy in these years as was invested in the first 40 years of Soviet power. The 5-year plan is characterized by the rapid pace of progress in science and technology. Every year, up to 3,000 new types of machinery and equipment are introduced in the country and many existing enterprises are technically reequipped.

The flight of the international crew of the Salyut-6-Salyut-29-Soyuz-30 orbital scientific research complex was a remarkable new testimony to the outstanding achievements of socialist science and technology.

Displaying constant concern for the growth of society's production forces and the socialist economy, the party pays particularly great attention to the development of agriculture and the consolidation of its industrial base. An increasingly large quantity of modern equipment and mineral fertilizers is being sent to the countryside. Land reclamation work on an unprecedented scale has been launched, and production, cultural and consumer services construction has acquired broad scope in the countryside. The transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, including drainage and irrigation of enormous areas, is of nationwide, all-state significance. As early as 1980, long before the completion of the work envisaged by the plan, the zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be providing one-sixth of the Soviet Union's entire agricultural output. Noting the vital importance of boosting agriculture in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "There is no doubt that we have achieved a lot in implementing the party's agrarian policy, but much still has to be done to reliably satisfy the Soviet people's growing demands and the needs of industry. All our current plans and the new projects on which the party is now working are focused on these goals. The boosting of agricultural efficiency and above all of livestock raising is a very important task."

The party's policy is aimed at making more effective use of our reserves and potential and revealing more fully all sources of social wealth in industry and agriculture--in all sectors of the economy. This commits every party organization and every communist to a great deal. They are called upon to mobilize the labor collectives toward the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan, targets guided by the proposition that the plan is the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy.

While assessing what has been done at its worth, it is important also to see unresolved problems and to investigate comprehensively the reasons for lags in particular sectors. An in-depth analysis of the results of economic activity for the first half of the 5-year plan will enrich the working people with new experience and serve as an incentive to further creative quests, undertakings and initiative.

Armed with the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress, our party is confidently leading the Soviet people from one peak to the next along the tested course of communist creation.

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS REPAIR STATUS OF HARVEST MACHINERY

LDO61517Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "How the Harvest Is Being Met"]

[Excerpts] The countryside's harvest work is in full swing. Incorporating a huge range of jobs, the harvest is developing increasingly broadly in the fields. Brief reports sent to PRAVDA bring good news. Many farms of the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, the southern RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan have begun to gather the harvest in an organized fashion and at high speeds. In Uzbekistan, for example, the grain has been cut on an area of about 400,000 hectares and in Turkmenia on almost 80,000 hectares. The figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration show that on the majority of farms in Belorussia, Moldavia, and Ivanovskaya, Vladimirskaia, Penzenskaya, Belgorodskaya, Odesskaya, Donetskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts the combines and harvesters are ready to go out into the fields. A not unimportant detail: Here the majority of the machines have been in good repair since the beginning of the year. The machine operators did not bide their time but began to restore the harvest equipment immediately after the harvest was over. But in places where repairs were put off until the "interim season," even today people are unable to get the machines out of the workshops. Serious concern is caused by the rate of repair of grain combines and harvesters in Kirgizia and Gorkovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Orenburgskaya, Novosibirskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. In a number of rayons corn- and sugar beet-harvesting combines are being prepared only slowly. It is important that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Soyuzselkhoztekhnika and their local organs correct this matter more quickly: organize the work of the repair workers in two shifts and speed up the restoration of machinery.

In letters arriving in the editorial post, machine operators and kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists write: "It is essential to arrange the delivery of spare parts more smoothly since a lack of them holds up the pace of repairs." The authors express their thanks to the collectives of these plants: the Vladimir tractor plant, the Kharkov "Hammer and Sickle" motor construction plant and the Kursk plant of tractor spare parts which are coping successfully with the orders of the countryside. But the same letters reproach the debtors, and there are many of them. They were, moreover, named at the conference of the all-union operations staff on 27 June. These were the Krasnodar combine plant, the Altayskiy motor plant, the Michurinsk "Motordetal" Production Association, the Rovno tractor spare parts plant, the Rostov Kalinin plant, the Tyumen plant of motor vehicle and tractor electrical equipment and the Lisichansk and Mingechaur industrial rubber goods plants. Reports are coming in from Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and the Baltic republics that the RSFSR Glavneftesnab enterprises are not fulfilling the plan for dispatching gasoline and diesel fuel, which is creating difficulties in utilizing equipment. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Automotive Industry and other ministries and departments fulfilling orders for the countryside must accelerate the delivery of machinery, spare parts and fuel. Along with the harvest the farmers are continuing to tend the crops and supplement fodder reserves. By 19 June 3.8 million tons of hay, almost 800,000 tons of grass meal and 12.1 million tons of cured hay had been procured. In a number of rayons the forage-procurement rates are lower than last year's. It is essential for the rural workers to make every effort to accelerate the mowing of grasses and to create a reliable supply of fodder before the grain harvest begins. The farmers have no secondary concerns in the June field. They are all main ones. And each of them--gathering the harvest, tending the crops, haymaking and seed procurement--cannot afford delay. Each must be fulfilled in time and with high quality. This will make it possible to achieve new successes in socialist competition and to give the country more field and farm produce.

CSA REPORT ON PROGRESS IN HAYMAKING BY 3 JUL

LD062212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures, sown and natural grasses had by 3 July been cut throughout the country on an area of about 25 million hectares. A total of 10.8 million tons of hay had been stacked, and a total of 25.7 million tons of haylage--over 40 percent of the plan--had been stored.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5-9 JUL

LD100206 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 July at 0800 GMT reports that in Tadzhikistan cereal crops have been cut on 70,000 hectares, which is more than 30 percent of the total area planted. In another item on the same newscast, the radio says that cutting and threshing of winter wheat has begun in Chicheno-Ingushskaya ASSR of the RSFSR. The radio at 0900 GMT, in a far-ranging report, notes that mass grain harvesting has begun in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. In the RSFSR, the harvesting front is moving northward to the main regions that grow grain crops, and these crops are being harvested daily on an average 50,000 hectares. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, RSFSR, growers in grain crops in the southern and central rayons have joined in the mass harvesting of winter crops. Concluding, the report says that in Uzbekistan 500,000 tons of grain crops have been threshed, 200,000 tons more than by this time last year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 July at 0530 GMT reports that in Kazakhstan machine operators have harvested grain crops on 500,000 hectares. According to an item broadcast by the radio at 0900 GMT, winter barley has been cut on the first tens of thousands of hectares in Krymskaya Oblast, Ukraine. Overall in the Ukraine, the radio says at 1400 GMT, grain crops have been cut on 200,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 July reports that in Kazakhstan farms have harvested natural and sown grasses on 10 million hectares, more than a third of the area under these grasses, and that 4.5 million tons of hay have been brought to cattle wintering areas. In Omskaya Oblast, RSFSR, natural and sown grasses, the radio says at 1445 GMT, have been harvested on 300,000 hectares, 20 percent of the area under these grasses.

On 8 July at 0400 GMT, the radio reports that harvesting has entered its final stage in Uzbekistan with the last 100,000 tons of grain crops being delivered to the state. At 0500 GMT it notes that grain in the southern part of the Ukraine has been reaped on 300,000 hectares. The radio reports at 1600 GMT that grain has been cut on 250,000 hectares in Stavropolskiy Kray, RSFSR. In the same republic, an item broadcast at 1730 GMT says, barley is being harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray, where this crop occupied about 400,000 hectares and wheat about 1.5 million hectares. Moscow Domestic Service at 1750 GMT reports that state farms in the Ukraine have completed the plan for marketing early vegetables. In Krymskaya Oblast of the Ukraine, the radio says at 1900 GMT, more than 400,000 tons of high-quality grain have been threshed. At 2055 GMT, Moscow reports that Saratovskaya Oblast, RSFSR, is preparing to harvest its 4 million hectares of grain crops.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 July at 0500 GMT reports that in Kazakhstan's Chimkentskaya Oblast 500,000 hectares have been sown to grain crops. At 0830 GMT the radio says cutting of winter wheat has begun in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine. Mass harvesting of winter grain crops has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Moscow notes at 1200 GMT, adding that winter cereal and pulse crops have been cut on 250,000 hectares. A final report broadcast at 2115 GMT says harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of the RSFSR's Volgogradskaya Oblast, where 4 million hectares have been sown to grain.

WEATHER, UNPREPAREDNESS CAUSE FODDER PROCUREMENT LAGS

LD061147Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed article: "Laying in More Fodder"]

[Text] The meadows are covered with a thick green carpet. Frequent rain and cool weather over most of the country's territory have promoted the rapid growth of grasses. Prospects for the yield of fodder crops are good everywhere. But growing grasses, as they say, is only half the battle. The main thing is to successfully carry out the mowing and procurement of fodder. Haymaking is ahead of the planned schedule on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kirgizia, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. The machine operators of the Alga Kolkhoz, Kantskiy Rayon, Kirgizia, have already begun the second mowing of alfalfa. They are the leaders in the rayon competition for the early fulfillment of the plan. In a short time the kolkhoz has laid in more than one-half the necessary quantity of cured hay. Special attention is being devoted to its quality. Thousands of mechanized units are mowing grasses in the meadows of Altayskiy Kray, Kurganskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Vladimirskaaya oblasti, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic republics. Yet the rate of this year's mowing is notably behind last year's. The fulfillment of high pledges is complicated partially by prolonged bad weather. But there is also another reason--the lack of preparation on the part of many farms before the start of the green harvest. In Kazakhstan, for instance, where the grasses have grown unusually profusely, the weather is favorable for haymaking. However, by the end of June more than 4.3 million hectares less grasses had been mown in the republic than at the same time last year. The machine operators have still not been able to take out to the fields 16,000 tractor mowers and more than 5,000 pick-up balers. More than 1,500 units for preparing grassmeal and fodder granules are also not ready for work. In the RSFSR 41,000 mowers, about 13,000 pick-up balers and more than 2,000 AVM-0 and AVM-4 drying units have been fully repaired. At present grass has been mown here on 3 million hectares less than last year. Backwardness is also observed in certain regions of the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Baltic. A considerable share of the blame for this belongs to selkhoztehnika associations, which are failing to supply farms with spare parts and thus themselves delay the repair schedules.

While trying to create a reliable fodder stock, it is essential not to forget about its quality. Unfortunately, the most flagrant violations of technology are sometimes observed. Silage and cured hay are laid down in unlined trenches and stores are poorly sealed. All this leads to a reduction in quality, and also to fodder being spoiled. Here is an example. Thanks to the introduction of new, improved technology for the procurement and preservation of fodder, its quality has improved greatly on farms of Yershichskiy, Vyazemskiy and Shumyachskiy rayons, Smolenskaya Oblast. But on most of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Novoduginskiy, Ugranskiy and Kholm-Zhirkovskiy rayons, Smolenskaya Oblast, as a result of the lack of timely harvesting of grasses and violations of technology more than 60 percent of the hay has turned out to be low-grade, hardly distinguishable as regards nutritional value from straw....

The progress of fodder procurement and fodder quality and the launching of competition between machine operators for the highest labor productivity is a subject of special concern for rural trade union organizations. It is necessary to skillfully and clearly explain to all taking part in the green harvest the concrete tasks and procedures for moral and material incentives for good work. It must be remembered: The success of the further development of stockraising is being decided now--in the green harvest.

PROGRESS-2 AUTOMATIC FREIGHT SPACESHIP LAUNCHED

Launching of Craft

LD071313Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 July--The automatic cargo transport ship Progress-2 was launched in the Soviet Union at 1426 Moscow time today. The aim of the launching of this ship is: to achieve a docking with the manned orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29, to deliver to the complex fuel for engines and various cargo items, such as equipment, apparatus, and materials for insuring the life and activities of the crew and carrying out scientific research and experiments, and also to deliver mail, to work out still further elements of the design, on-board systems and equipment of the new automatic transport ship. [Moscow TASS in Russian at 1340 GMT on 7 July transmits a correction deleting word "new" in last line of preceding sentence.]

The parameters of the Progress-2 are: apogee 262 km; perigee 193 km; period of revolutions 88.7 minutes; inclination 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric information, all systems of the ship are working normally.

TASS Describes Mission

LD072118Y Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7, TASS--TASS commentator Rena Kuznetsova writes:

The launching of the automatic freight spaceship Progress-2 shows that Soviet specialists are systematically implementing the comprehensive programme of exploration of outer space. The first freight spaceship of such a type was launched on January 20, this year.

The freight spaceship Progress-2 is designed to take to the manned orbital station Salyut scientific equipment, cine and photo materials and also instruments and equipment, which need to be replaced. It is used to refuel the power point of the station.

The main compartments of the freight spaceship are: the freight, refueling components and instrument-equipment compartment.

The freight compartment carries instruments, scientific equipment, food stocks, water and aggregates of the life-sustaining system, intended for the station. During the flight, conditions are maintained at the freight compartment necessary to preserve the food products. Up to 1,300 kilograms of cargo can be taken in this compartment of the spaceship to the orbital station.

The compartment of refuelling components is designed for fuel tanks and gas cylinders.

The instrument-equipment compartment has in it the main service systems of the spaceship, which ensure its autonomous flight, rendezvous and docking, the flight as part of the orbital station, and undocking.

The same rocket-carrier is used for launching the transport freight spaceship, which is used to put in orbit the manned Soyuz spaceships.

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Details of Docking With Salyut

LD091552Y Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--An automatic cargo transport spaceship Progress-2 docked with the manned scientific complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 at 15 hours 59 minutes Moscow time today.

It brought to the manned orbital complex fuel for additional charging of the engines, equipment, instruments and materials for sustaining the crew and continuing scientific research and experiments, as well as mail.

The search, rendezvous, docking and link-up of the space apparatus was carried out automatically, by means of onboard radio-engineering facilities and computer devices. The transport shuttle has docked at the docking port situated on the service bay of the Salyut-6 station.

The crew of the complex--Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov--carried out observations and checking-up of the docking and link-up processes.

According to the flight programme, the crew will transfer the cargoes brought to the station, and wasted equipment to the transport craft. Operations for additional charging of the engines with fuel will be carried out on commands from the Flight Control Center and also directly to the crew.

After completing operations within the orbital scientific research complex the Progress-2 craft will be detached from the station, and will disintegrate upon its entry into the denser layers of the atmosphere.

According to telemetric data and crew reports, all the onbroad systems of the space complex, including the Salyut-6 orbital station, the Soyuz-29 manned spacecraft and the Progress-2 automatic transport craft, are operating normally and the cosmonauts are feeling well.

Transport supply operations, carried out by means of progress automatic cargo craft, considerably prolong the time of active functioning and efficiency of utilizing manned orbital Salyut-Soyuz complexes in the interests of science and the national economy.

The creation and successful trials of the systems for servicing orbital stations, including manned and automatic cargo craft, are a major success of Soviet space science and technology, the result of the selfless labour by the work collectives of many scientific, designing and manufacturing organisations.

SOYUZ-30 RETURNS TO EARTH, COSMONAUTS RECEIVE AWARDS

Details of Soyuz-30 Landing

LD051440Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 5 July 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--The international crew consisting of twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Petr Klimuk and researcher-cosmonaut, citizen of the Polish People's Republic Miroslaw Hermaszewski returned to earth on July 5, 1978 after successfully fulfilling the planned research studies and experiments on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing their work on board the orbital station Salyut-6.

The descent module of the Soyuz-30 spaceship soft-landed in the designed location on Soviet territory 300 kilometres to the west of the town of Tselinograd. Cosmonauts Klimuk and Hermaszewski are feeling well after landing.

Having completed the entire planned program of work on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-29--Soyuz 30 the cosmonauts prepared the Soyuz-30 spaceship for return to earth. Materials with the results of research studies and experiments were carried into the descent module.

The ship and the station undocked at 13 hours 15 minutes Moscow time, after which the ship's braking engine was switched on. When the engine was cut off the compartments of the Soyuz-30 spaceship were separated and the descent module embarked on its landing trajectory.

The parachute system was activated at the planned altitude, while the softlanding engines sprang to life just before earth and the module gently settled down.

In the course of the seven-day flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 Cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Klimuk and Hermaszewski conducted visual observations and photographed various parts of the earth's surface with the aim of studying natural resources and performed a number of technological and medico-biological experiments prepared by Soviet and Polish scientists and specialists. Thus, new materials were obtained in conditions of space flight, and the influence of weightlessness on the formation and growth of semiconductor crystals was studied. A big part of the studies concerned problems of the creation of optimum conditions for ensuring the life activity of crews during lengthy space flights.

A new international space experiment has been successfully concluded. This was a new step in the fraternal cooperation of socialist countries based on the great principles of proletarian internationalism.

Decree on Award to Klimuk

LD051555Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of the Order of Lenin to twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Comrade Klimuk]

[Text] For the successful implementation of the space flight on the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and the valor and heroism exhibited in doing so, the order of Lenin has been awarded to twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Comrade Petr Ilich Klimuk.

[Signed] Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

[Signed] Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

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Decree on Award to Hermaszewski

LD051556Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and citizen of the Polish People's Republic and Cosmonaut-Researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski]

[Text] For the successful implementation of the space flight on the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and the valor and heroism exhibited in doing so, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union together with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal has been awarded to citizen of the Polish People's Republic and Cosmonaut-Researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski.

[Signed] Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

[Signed] Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Brezhnev Speaks at Award Ceremony

LD061415Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Soviet awards have been presented in the Kremlin to cosmonauts of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented high awards of the Soviet Union to Klimuk, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, and to Research-Cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski, a citizen of the Polish People's Republic. Comrade Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation ceremony. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear comrades: We all experience a feeling of joy in greeting Petr Ilich Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski, who have just returned from space. They worked in orbit together with Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov in a state of weightlessness; but their contribution to research into near-earth space is weight. This refers to the very interesting technological experiments, to research in the field of biology, of obtaining valuable data about the earth and the world's oceans. No doubt in the future, flights into space will become customary, and not so far into the future at that. But for the generation which has to blaze the first space trails, each flight is an outstanding event. Each flight is to a great extent a step into the unknown. It demands from its participants limitless bravery, a high degree of skill and strong will. The pioneers of space possess all these qualities.

The present flight is remarkable in another aspect. The relay which began for the first time on the planet by Yuriy Gagarin has now been picked up by the international socialist crews. The orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, renowned throughout the world, this time became a space home for representatives of the Soviet Union and People's Poland. A son of the homeland of Copernicus has been in space. This is splendid, comrades. This is something to be proud of. Richer and richer fruits are brought each year by the joint efforts of the peoples of the socialist countries, both here on earth, and in space too, where the fine work of our cosmonauts is producing splendid results, enriching mankind by new knowledge and discoveries.

Further launches lie ahead, with the participation of citizens of other socialist countries. Today, we pay due tribute to Petr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski. For the successful completion of the space flight and for the bravery and heroism they displayed, two-fold Hero of the Soviet Union Petr Ilich Klimuk is awarded the Order of Lenin, and the first Polish cosmonaut, Mirosław Hermaszewski, is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. I cordially congratulate you, dear comrades. I wish you health, happiness, new creative successes, and success in your noble and necessary work.

I have just been given the highest Soviet awards, Mirosław Hermaszewski said in his speech. This is a very great honor for me, and I understand that through these awards, great respect and honor is paid to all Polish servicemen and all Poles. I am very excited today, the more so because these awards were presented to me by you, esteemed general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, comrade marshal of the Soviet Union. I am very glad that my country is taking part in piloted flights under the Intercosmos program, which serves not only our countries but also serves world peace. At this solemn moment, permit me to thank all those who prepared us for this flight, who created such fine, splendid equipment, which worked excellently in space. I should also like to express great gratitude to my friend, my comrade-in-flight, Petr Ilich Klimuk, the commander of Soyuz-30. Not for a single minute did he fail to show concern for me, though there was no need for this. But he always remembered that he had a good friend from fraternal Poland. For this, I should like to express great gratitude to him from all us Poles. These high awards impose a very great responsibility upon me to work still better for the cause of peace, to strengthen friendship between our peoples, to work as our PZPR, its Central Committee and its first secretary, Comrade Edward Gierek, teach.

Mirosław Hermaszewski presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a souvenir medal devoted to the flight of the first citizen of the Polish People's Republic into space.

A speech was then made by Petr Ilich Klimuk. He expressed cordial gratitude and thanks to the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government for the trust which had been shown in him, a peasant's son, by sending him three times into space, including carrying out an international flight under the Intercosmos program. This flight, the cosmonaut continued, clearly shows what work is being done by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo and you, dear Leonid Ilich, in strengthening peace and friendship between peoples. This flight proves that our country's space achievements belong not only to the Soviet Union but to the entire socialist camp. Esteemed Leonid Ilich: We, the whole crew of four, are sincerely grateful to you for those warm words of greeting which you addressed to our crew of the orbital research complex. They gave us new strength to carry out the planned program. Today I report that the program has been completely fulfilled. All the material is back on earth. All that remains is to process the data obtained. I wish to assure you, esteemed Leonid Ilich, that the tasks of training cosmonauts for new space launches will be fulfilled completely, that the party organization of the Cosmonaut Training Center understands the responsibility of the tasks imposed by the 25th Congress in the field of space exploration. I am ready to carry out any task or mission from our party and people.

The speeches were heard with attention and greeted with prolonged applause. Present at the presentation ceremony were: Chernenko, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Air Force Lt Gen Shatalov, leader of training for Soviet cosmonauts; and Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

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